

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

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Two New Modern Elevators at Willow Lake, S. D.  
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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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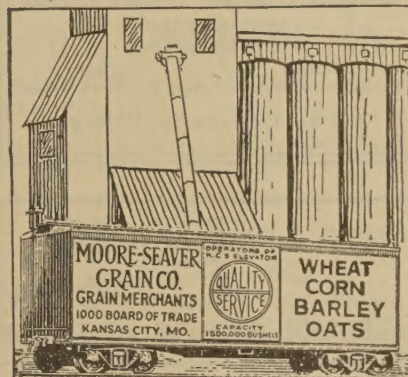
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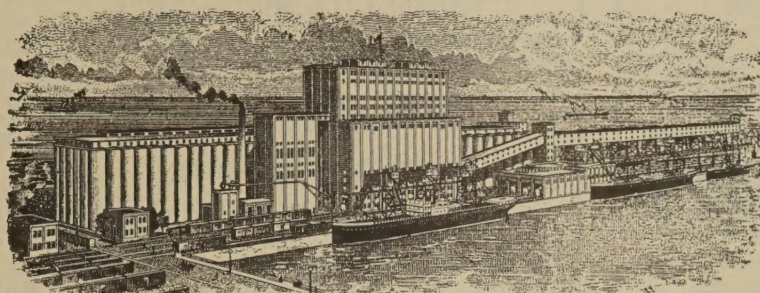
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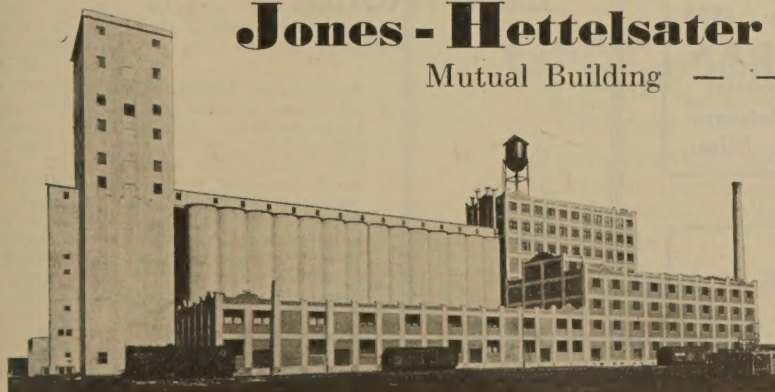
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The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**NO. ILL.** elevator, lumber, coal, hdwe. business for sale; residence and other bldgs. for complete unit. Low price cash. Address 70H6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL KANSAS**—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MICH.**—Will sell partial interest, up to 50%, in a chain of bean and grain elevators, all elevators in excellent territory and in good physical condition; each station showing a profit; complete details will be sent on request. Write 70E3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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**Feed Trade Manual**, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

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**Improved Railroad Claim Blanks** require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1. four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated**  
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**FOR TRADE** Central Eastern S. D. 160 A. for elvtr. eastern S. D. or western Minn. Must be good grain point. R. W. Cochrane, Leola, S. D.

**ARE INTERESTED** in buying four or five elevators located in wheat territory of Central or Western Kansas. Give full particulars and price in first letter. Address 70H9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WANTED**—Senior stockholder going business wants to retire. Seven country stations Illinois, also terminal business. Splendid opportunity. Good salary. Small investment. Address 70G10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**OKLA. ELEVATOR** Location for sale between two railroads; good territory; elevator burned Jan. 13th; 12-ton scales and whse. on land; good town; fine place for small feed mill. Write 70G11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**NO. ILL.**—Lbr., coal, Bldg. Supply yard small village; elev. near can be bought or leased at nominal figures. Farm trade. Earn good living, sound business, staple stock. No risk. Small investment bldgs. Cash or bankable notes. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## SITUATION WANTED

**THOROUGHLY** Experienced country elvtr. gr. man seeks position as supervisor of business of a line of country elvtrs. Can furnish proof of ability. P. O. Box 426, Decatur, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of country elevator; 15 yrs. exper., thoroughly understand hedging; mixing grain and sidelines; best refs.; available April 1st. Address Box 386, Peoria, Ill.

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## MILLS FOR SALE

**SEABOARD FLOUR MILLS**, Sanford, N. C., for sale; modern 3-story brick flour, feed mill and whse. on r.r.; 3330 sq. ft. floor space; cap. 100 bbls. flour and 200 bus. meal daily; elec. driven; equipped with NORDYKE-MARMON mchy. in 1st class condition; price, terms and inventory of eqpt. furnished on request. J. D. Newsom, Inc., Agts., Raleigh, N. C.

## FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

**EMPLOYERS** wanting help experienced in gr. trade work can obtain competent workers for every dept. **FREE** from Sam M. Raymond News Bureau, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, pre-paid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**ILLINOIS** Red and Mammoth Clover for sale; also soybeans direct from grower. Lee Huey Seed Co., Plymouth, Ill.

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

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**MACHINES FOR SALE**

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**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CLIPPER OR EUREKA** cleaner wanted, suitable for cleaning soybeans for seed; 200 bus. per hour. Give price and complete description. Address 70H10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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**FAIRBANKS MORSE** 25-h.p. Type Y Oil Engine for sale; General Electric motor, 15-h.p., 3 ph., 220 volt, starting box complete. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**ELECTRIC MOTORS**, generators, engines, etc. Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, and **ONE YEAR GUARANTEED.** Complete stock list.

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**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

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**30 TO 40-H.P. DIESEL** Engine wanted, must be in good running condition and cheap. Fithian Grain Co., Fithian, Ill.

**ONE 75-H. P. DIESEL** Oil Engine Wanted; must be nearly new and in A-1 condition. The Antwerp Equity Exch. Co., Antwerp, Ohio.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**RICHARDSON** 3-Bu. Automatic Scale for sale; good as new. R. H. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

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Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 2¼ lbs.**

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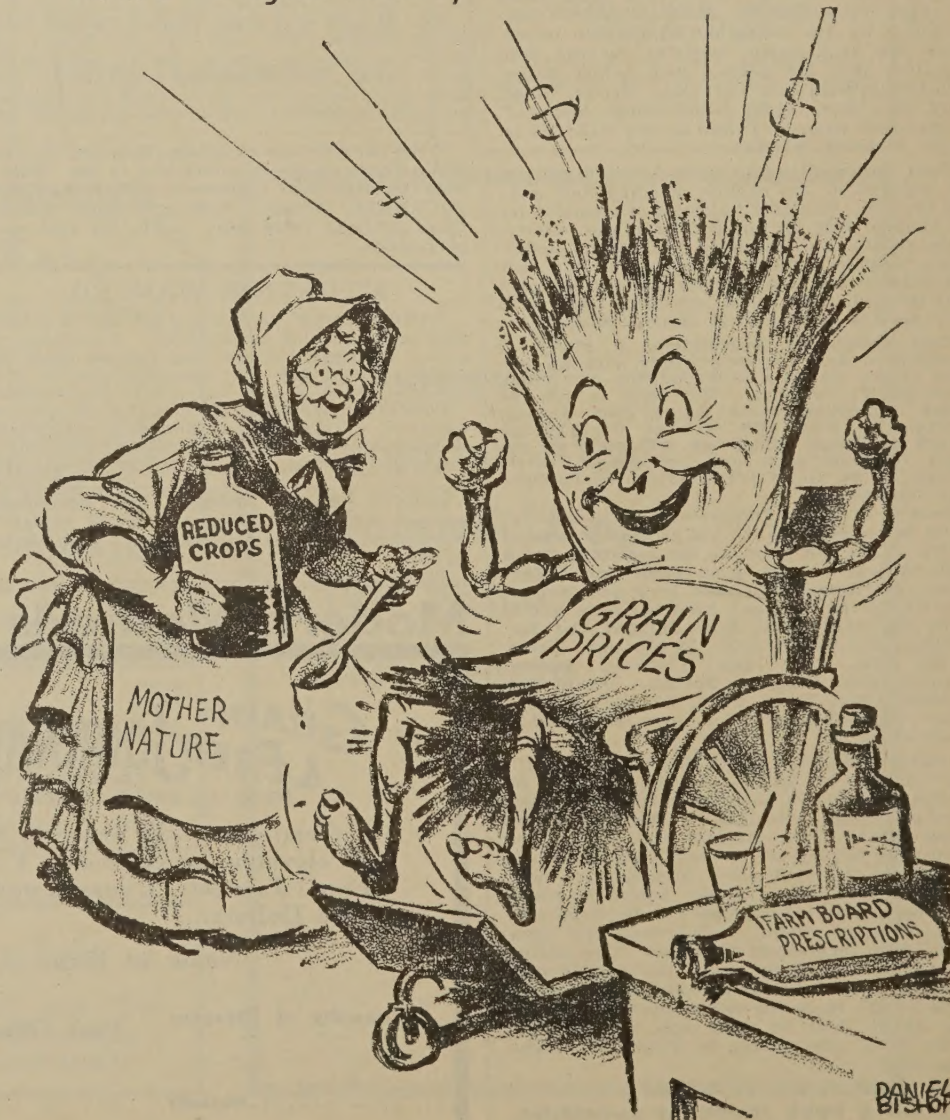
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INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 26, 1933

ALL GRAIN exchanges will go by daylight savings time beginning May 1 after which all markets will open one hour earlier.

A PENNSYLVANIA feed mill, valued at approximately \$25,000, was burned recently with no insurance. The moral of this mysterious night fire is very clear to the uninsured.

IMPROVEMENT news published in this number indicates that many elevator operators are installing new machinery preparatory to handling and grinding the coming crop. Those who delay their repairs and improvements until fall, are sure to experience the usual delays in shipment of machinery and supplies wanted.

BARLEY kernels having a shiny, black discoloration at the germ end are not necessarily scabby but may be affected by the less harmful *helminthosporium*. It is not fair to the shipper or the farmer to discount such good feed barley as much as grain spoiled for hog feed by the genuine scab. Elsewhere in this number a member of the grain Board of Review tells how to detect the deleterious scab.

FARMERS not dependent upon government seed loans are reported to be increasing their acreage to take advantage of the others' reduction, thus the government is defeating itself by this requirement.

MANY of the midnight elevator fires from "unknown causes" would be prevented if elevator owners would install antifriction bearings and the operator would always shut off the electricity before leaving for the day.

BARLEY futures markets need a contract grade that maltsters will buy; and maltsters, dealers and operators of elevators should guide the Department of Agriculture in formulating its proposed grades to meet their needs.

A BUYER who is paying all the grain is worth can not raise his bid without cutting into the margin of profit upon which he depends to keep his business going. Occasional overbidding often becomes chronic with disastrous results.

POSTPONEMENT of the Chicago grain rate hearing until July because the Commission ran out of funds to meet the expense of \$100 a day shows what a saving could be effected by postponing indefinitely useless investigations growing out of original government blunders.

GRAIN MEN can pat themselves on the back as being the leaders of the procession out of the depths of the depression. Altho the weekly car loadings of other commodities are still ruling below the levels of 1932, grain, for the third consecutive week, is showing an increase over last year. Advancing prices should continue to swell the receipts.

CORN that was shelled when dry and put into bins in good condition can be expected to remain sound; but if not in the best condition and clean when stored it must be closely watched during the germinating season. If heating, prompt action must be taken, either to cool by running over, or thru a drier, or shipping to a near by consumer. A trucker might be persuaded to take the corn to feeders.

FREE STORAGE of wheat with a firm operating warehouses at Ephrata, Coulee and Wheeler, Wash., lured the growers into storing over 800,000 bushels of wheat with a company, whose managers have since disappeared. The president of the little bank which assisted in giving the warehouse company the appearance of responsibility, has also disappeared. It costs real money to store grain safely in a warehouse, and it is much cheaper for farmers to sell their cash wheat and buy the futures if they must speculate.

MANY GRAIN shippers seem to be convinced that the establishment of new barge lines insures lower rates for transportation, even though the railroads make no attempt to meet the competition of the new waterways. The opposition to the Government's continuing to operate the Inland Waterways Corp., is so strong that its barge lines may soon be turned over to private corporations, after which rates must be charged which will net the operators a profit. The Government has lost so heavily from the operation of the barge lines the last few years, that rates must soon be advanced or the taxpayers will insist on the discontinuance of the service.

THE HOG FUTURES market that was suspended a year ago on account of the low prices could be revived now to the great benefit of the producers. The price of corn at country points has been doubled since the hog futures exchange at Chicago went out of business, but the price of hogs remains at the bottom. Opening of the exchange should have the effect of inviting buyers to speculate, and speculation always boosts the price.

HARDROADS and trucks have materially extended the territory and increased the number of customers of the average country elevator. They have also increased the hazards of the business and lead many dealers into overbidding contests that have proved anything but profitable. This extension of the grain elevator's business will seldom prove profitable unless great care is exercised in investigating liens and safeguarding credits.

THE FRENCH are breeding a large, ferocious species of cat under the direction of Dr. Loir, a nephew of Pasteur, and training them as rat catchers. The results have been to clean up the rat situation in the city of Havre. But grain dealers will probably find it simpler and more effective to place a variety of poisoned baits around the elevator and warehouse regularly. Among the recommended poisons is red squill; it harms only rats and mice.

FIRE LOSSES on elevators and grain in Western Canada are due to take a drop in coming years owing to the wholesale installation of lightning rods under a big contract just awarded. The large investment in this protection eventually comes out of the pockets of no one, for the reduction in losses within a few years, will more than pay the entire cost of the installation after which the lightning rod equipment will reduce the annual cost of insurance.

DISORDERLY MARKETING, to reverse a phrase mouthed by the farm agitators who can not define "orderly marketing" is a fair description of the methods pursued by some of the Federal Land Banks taking alfalfa hay in payment for the interest or principal on loans. It is charged that the Land Bank by offering the hay below the lowest price dealers could possibly quote are unduly depressing the market, to the great loss of producers. All this disruption of the farmers' market could be avoided by placing the hay with established wholesalers and jobbers who know what the products are worth and who are schooled in resisting the blandishments of bargain hunters.

FOR OVER fifty years country grain buyers have conducted their grain and seed buying operations on a cash basis. Yet, many of them have been driven into bankruptcy by selling their sidelines on credit. The recent bank holiday has forced many elevator men to abandon the credit system and sell their merchandise for cash just as they have always bought grain. The losses, the worries and the extra work connected with the credit business is enough of itself to force every elevator man to refuse to sell any commodities except for cash. His farmer patrons expect cash when they deliver grain, and should be required to pay cash when they buy any of the many sidelines handled by the elevator operator.



THE BRAZILIAN Government, which has been striving for years to regulate the export price of coffee, is now granting a 10% bonus of high grade coffee to buyers who in any calendar month purchase 10,000 sacks or more. While the Government's coffee department will not cut the price, it will by this action encourage foreign buyers to exert themselves in every way to swell their sales. The U. S. Farm Board never tried to encourage exports of wheat or cotton, but stupidly sought to discourage exports by pegging the price.

RAILROAD managements have finally been driven to recognize that wages must be reduced to correspond with the 28 per cent reduction in the cost of living since 1929 if freight rates are to be reduced to the point that will permit the low priced farm crops to move to market. Union workers on the railroads are now working under a 10 per cent reduction continuing until Oct. 31, 1933, but this is not sufficient to help the farmer move 35-cent wheat to a market that paid \$1.35 in 1929, so the suggestion by the railroad executives that wages be reduced 25 per cent is entirely within reason.

LEASING farm lands by the Federal Government to take them out of production is so good an idea it could well be extended to other activities. At stations where there are too many elevators for the volume of business why not have the government lease one or more of the surplus houses for the benefit of the others and to reduce the cost of handling the grain for the farmer by more orderly marketing. This idea may appear preposterous to grain shippers not accustomed to feeding on government pap, but it is a more reasonable diversion of public money into private pockets than some of the raids on the treasury now going thru the halls of congress with a hurrah.

TRUCKS are taking more and more of the livestock shipments from the railroads. Last Month 25% of the cattle sold at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, arrived in trucks. A year ago only 14.9% arrived in trucks. During March 27% of the calves received and 39.7% of the hogs came by truck. Before the railroads were handicapped with governmental interference every railroad cut its rates to get the traffic. Little attention was paid to the scheduled rates. The railroads are losing their grain and livestock business to the trucks so rapidly, one would think the operators' unions would join in the demand for a reduction in freight rates that would enable the carriers to hold their business.

### Wasting Postage on Obsolete Lists

Every number of the Journal contains many notices of the new managers in charge of country elevators and feed mills. The present number contains only twenty-three such notices. In these days of 3-cent postage, receivers, brokers and buyers who solicit business by mail, cannot afford to continue the use of obsolete lists of dealers. Thus, it behooves every dealer to correct his mailing list frequently and thereby insure his mail going direct to a live prospect. Bids and market information mailed to dealers who have long since retired or moved away often fall into the hands of trouble makers who delight in starting overbidding contests.

### Robbing the Elevator

The country grain elevator as a rule is so isolated from other places of business, and from human habitation, that it naturally invites thieves and robbers to pay it an after-dark visit, and our new columns in each number report many robberies.

The elevator at Manter, Kans., recently lost its safe, which was taken to a distant point and broken open. It yielded the robbers but 70 cents in postage stamps or hardly enough to pay for their gasoline.

While the usual number of grain elevator offices have been robbed during the past few months, a new form of robbery has appeared at Cortland, Ind., where the elevator of the Blish Milling Co. was broken into and the machinery used to load two large trucks with wheat.

It is very evident that elevator men must adopt better facilities for safeguarding their property, else the thieves will make off with everything portable, regardless of its market value.

In case it is not practical to maintain a night-watchman service, then all doors and windows should be securely locked and equipped with burglar alarms that will sound a warning at police headquarters, as well as in the owner's home. To do less is to encourage the midnight marauders.

### For Farm Relief—With Reservations

Protests against the enactment of unwise legislation in the form of the farm relief bill are not heeded in the Congress.

Even in the conservative senate its Com'ite on Agriculture and Forestry passes the measure into that branch without change and without criticism, its report to accompany H.R. 3835 expressing no opinion as to the effects of the bill, good or bad. It is a cowardly evasion of responsibility by the com'ite, which states that "the bill is presented to the Senate in practically an unchanged form on account of the desire of the administration." Thus the Senate unloads on the executive its own exclusive duty to legislate.

With such an august example before them many grain dealers believe, it would be more to the advantage of the trade to constitute themselves an army of yesmen, acclaiming farm relief in principle as devoutly to be desired, while reserving doubts that we can hoist ourselves by our bootstraps. Perhaps it was the agreeable attitude of the flour millers that obtained a change in the bill to include custom millers for toll among those to be taxed as processors, thereby depriving the small grist miller of his unfair advantage.

The grain trade, more than bankers, transportation men or millers, can be of the greatest assistance to the Department of Agriculture in drafting the regulations putting the law into effect if enacted, as the best authority declares it will be. In exchange for a whole hearted co-operation in drafting the details of the regulations the Department should be willing to accord the trade the privilege of making the provisions workable with the least damage to industry.

Such co-operation would seem to be deserved by the present administration which from the first has shown a spirit of fairness, in that the law as drafted does not provide for discrimination in favor of pools, but offers the widest opportunity for the regular trade to enter into agreements.

We have men in the trade of intellectual calibre able to analyze the ends sought to be accomplished by the farm relief bill and the administration; and unless they will come forward as advisers the grain business may be

cursed by a set of regulations drafted in good faith by the administration and led astray by self-nominated ignoramuses without understanding of marketing methods.

### Sacrificing Opportunity to Cheap Seed

Iowa farmers seem to be getting more than their share of noxious weed seeds in their grass and clover seed this spring. An analysis of one North Liberty farmer's sweet clover seed disclosed five Canada thistle seeds in eighteen grams and this is the least of several complaints filed by the state inspectors. The Iowa seed law prohibits the sale of seed containing in excess of one noxious weed seed to every five grams.

Why farmers will continue to buy seed from truck drivers and other irresponsibles who have no facilities for testing the seed they offer for sale, is puzzling. Wasting time, labor and acreage in planting seed of unknown purity or vitality bot from anyone of unknown reliability, is taking a long chance. Buying anything from truck drivers whose name and address is unknown, is courting trouble as the commodity may be covered by a lien.

The elevator operator who continues in business year after year and is personally interested in the farmers planting the best seed obtainable, owes it to himself and his farmer patrons to warn them against irresponsible purveyors of noxious weed seeds. The better the seed the larger the crop and the better the quality of the grain grown all of which helps to swell the farmers' buying power.

### Time to Remodel and Repair

All grain dealers, as well as the farmers and taxpayers, are quite jubilant over the scrapping of the Federal Farm Board and the abandonment of the Grain Stabilization Corptn. which has cost the government over three hundred and fifty millions. Relieved of governmental competition, every progressive grain dealer is taking an optimistic view of the future and looking forward to a better business than any year since the farm racketeers broke into the business. Then too, the legalization of beer promises to increase materially the demand for corn grits and the better grades of barley, all of which will help the farmer to better prices and stimulate the grain elevator operator to provide improved facilities for handling these grains.

Altho the total crop of grain produced since the appointment of the Farm Board has been above the average for the last ten years grain elevator operators have not kept their plants up-to-date or in repair. Inasmuch as most of the twenty-six thousand grain handling plants of the U. S. must soon be repaired or operated at an excessive cost, it is fair to expect that their owners before remodelling the run down plants will look about for the latest and most efficient equipment to help in the rehabilitation of their worn out plants. To start handling a new crop with an out of date, run down elevator is to invite a forced suspension of business for repairs at a time when the loss of business will cost more than the needed repairs. The time to repair and remodel your elevator is when its handling equipment can be spared with the least loss of profitable business.

Building materials, elevator equipment and labor are obtainable now at rock bottom prices; to postpone the making of needed repairs and improvements is to insure their purchase later at a greatly increased price.



## Gold Value of Wheat

With the prices of the three factors of wheat, sterling and the dollar fluctuating independently at the same time some traders are at sea as to the real value of grain.

Gold still remaining the international standard of value, the value of grain must be calculated in gold to be comparable.

On the sound premise that anything is worth what will be paid for it, the price of wheat at the present inflated level on the Chicago Board of Trade can be reduced to the value in gold cents by using the rate of exchange on some country the currency of which is on the gold basis, such as Holland.

Stated in the former full gold value of the dollar the foreign currencies are at par at the following rates: United Kingdom, pound, 4.8665; France, franc, .0392; Germany, reichsmark, .2382; Netherlands, florin, .4020; Belgium, belga, .1390; Canada, dollar, 1.00; Argentina, gold peso, .9648; Mexico, silver peso, .4985; Japan, yen, .4985 also; the krone of Denmark and Norway and the krona of Sweden have the same value, .2680.

Most of these currencies are depreciated. The Mexican peso is down to .2832, the yen to .2131; the Argentine peso to .5822, and the pound sterling, \$3.42.

As measured in the depreciated United States dollar after the president embargoed gold exports the depreciated foreign currencies have risen above the early April quotation, but this apparent rise is deceptive, not real. What really has happened is that the dollar has fallen in value.

For calculating the gold value of wheat at Chicago such undepreciated currencies as those of the Netherlands (Holland), Belgium and Switzerland as quoted daily in the foreign exchange market are the only accurate basis.

When the currencies of both Canada and United States are fluctuating daily and hourly, instead of taking the exchange value of the Canadian dollar as 83 to 88 cts. as the case may be, to ascertain the relative values of Winnipeg and Chicago wheat, each should first be reduced to gold value as measured by the exchange quotation in terms of undepreciated gold standard currencies of Holland, Switzerland, etc. Thus, when Dutch guilders are quoted in exchange at .4420, instead of the par .4020, the Chicago pit quotation of 70 cents per bushel really means 63½ cents gold. Stated differently, if an exporter sells a bushel of United States wheat at 70 cents and takes his pay in guilders at .4420, he will be able to obtain 63½ cents gold, because he does not receive so many guilders in payment as he did when the Dutch money was at the par of .4020.

Some banking authorities handling foreign exchange believe that Chicago is still the world's wheat center and that consequently as the dollar becomes cheaper the price of wheat in Liverpool stated in pence will decline correspondingly. The great mass of the world's wheat, however, is outside of the United States, is in Argentina, Australia, Europe and particularly in Canada, so that for Chicago to push down the international price of wheat would be similar to the tail wagging the dog. For example Liverpool May wheat closed Mar. 31 at 4s-7d, and by Apr. 19 instead of falling had held firm at 4s-7¼d, negating the theory advanced by the bankers, Chicago July wheat having advanced in that time from 54 to 68c. It may be true later if we have a large surplus for export and the dollar depreciates still farther that U. S. wheat can be purchased so cheaply as to depress foreign markets.

## Two New Elevators at Willow Lake, S. D.

The fertile fields of Clark County in the eastern part of South Dakota can be depended upon to produce large crops of cereals, warranting a liberal investment in modern grain handling facilities.

When the elevators of the Farmers Elevator Co. and the Great Western Grain Co., situated at Willow Lake, a station on the Great Northern half way between Huron and Watertown, were burned in the same fire the logical step was to rebuild better than before.

The new Great Western house has a capacity of 30,000 bus. in 12 bins erected on reinforced concrete slab foundation. The substantially built cribbed walls are covered with lap siding painted two coats of paint, with lightning rods on the iron roof.

The single elevator leg has 11x6 Salem Buckets on a rubber belt, driven by inclosed type motors thru an improved head drive. The boot tank is of steel. Grain is weighed on a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale fitted to a modern dump.

A 6-bin coal shed was built at the same time by the T. E. Ibberson Co., who also had the contract to rebuild the Farmers Elevator.

The Farmers Elevator Co.'s house has a capacity of 40,000 bus. in 19 bins. A 15-in. concrete slab foundation reinforced with two layers of steel was placed on each side of the 13 ft. work floor, using concrete walls 18 ins. high on top of slab.

Inside of the one large steel boot tank are two elevator legs having 11x6 buckets spaced 12 ins. centers. The heads are fitted with one double distributor with 22 ducts. All the spouts in cupola from this distributor to bins are made of heavy gage steel and have a deflector on bottom end so grain will not wear out the cribbing. The car loading spout is of 8¼-in. inserted joint well casing. Leading back to wagons is a farmers' spout of wood arranged so grain can be delivered back to wagon or truck when standing on dump scale.

The front pit is made in one and holds approximately 400 bus. The back pit is divided into four separate pits and is arranged to accommodate any standard grain cleaner and keep all the different separations apart.

The two heads are each driven by a 7½-h. p. enclosed type B. B. motors and each motor is fitted to a 7½-h. p. Head Drive.

A 2,000-bu. per hour Richardson Automatic Scale is installed in the cupola delivering to the car loading spout or to a bin in case operator wishes to check on the weights.

A safety manlift is installed from the work floor to the cupola floor.

The cupola is provided with 12 large size windows, all of which are protected with heavy, galvanized wire screen. The additional amount of light and thoro ventilation which these windows allow, is being recognized by the underwriters along with all up-to-date owners and builders.

A 14-ft. wide driveway extends 14 ft. ahead of the 15-ton, 18x8, Dump Scale. This scale is fitted with a truck lift. The compound beam is extended into the office by means of pipe extension lever. The approach and exit end of this driveway has concrete retaining walls and angle iron rail posts, using 2x6 for railings.

The office is 18x24 feet on the ground attached to driveway and is divided into two rooms. The one room 8x18 is used as a testing room. The full basement under office is 8 ft. in clear and contains a large size furnace. A 7 ft. x 9 ft. fire proof vault is built off from the main room

in office. This vault is lined with hollow tile inside and plastered over tile. The large size of this vault enables the owners to protect all their present and past records as well as adding machines and other valuable equipment from fires.

The entire plant is covered with 26 gage certified steel roofing on all roofs and 26 gage, 2½", corrugated elevator plate on all walls, thus receiving the minimum insurance rate. All the electric wiring for both motors and lights is placed in conduit and all starters and switches are selected according to the underwriter's specifications.

For illustration of both elevators see outside front cover page.

## Closing Out Stored Grain When Margin Exhausted

Country grain elevator operators accepting grain for storage and making advances thereon during the past three years of falling prices have seen the sale value of the grain fall below the amount of the advance, and in some cases have failed to sell the grain when the marginal price was reached, to protect themselves from loss.

Thomas Ose, who operated an elevator at Brinsmade, N. D., stored wheat for Mary A. O'Connell between Aug. 30, 1925, and Sept. 13, 1929, and made advances thereon. Neither the storage charges nor advances were paid, and after he foreclosed his warehouseman's lien there was due him \$1,619.84, for which he brought suit.

The decision by the Supreme Court of North Dakota, Jan. 27, 1933, will be a guide for other elevator operators similarly situated.

The trial court found that "the several elevators at Brinsmade adopted a policy of advancing up to 75% of the market value of grain stored in such elevator and continued such practice down to 1929"; and, when the elevator deemed its security insufficient or doubtful, it had the right to sell the grain and apply the proceeds in payment of the advances and the storage charges; that the first advance made to the defendant was on Aug. 30, 1925, and the last on Aug. 29, 1929; that when advances were made they ranged from 20 per cent to 75 per cent of the value of the grain at the time of advancement; and that the defendant was advised by plaintiff's buyer and agent "that when the price of grain went down so that the same was only sufficient to pay or cover advancements, interest and storage that the same would be closed out and that defendant would have no further interest in the grain stored on which said advances had been made and defendant in taking said advancements on her said stored grain understood that to be the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant and defendant accepted said advances under said understanding and agreement"; that the price of grain declined sharply, and, before the time of foreclosure of the alleged warehouseman's lien, the value of the grain was far below the amount of advances made and storage charges accrued.

The decision of the court in favor of defendant, Murray, was based on the failure of the plaintiff to sell out the grain when its value had fallen to the amount of the storage and advances. Plaintiff's neglect so to dispose of the grain increased the loss, which should not be borne by the defendant who was relying upon plaintiff's agreement to sell promptly. This agreement was not in writing, but the storage contract was evidenced by tickets. The court specifically stated that the agreement to loan money on the stored grain and to sell when its value fell to the level of the amount of the advances with the interest and storage charges need not be in writing. This should be a protection to dealers in the event that prices advance and the farmers claim that the wheat is still theirs and they had not signed an agreement to allow a sale when their balance was exhausted.—246 N. W. Rep. 625.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Indiana Sales Tax?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Under the Indiana Sales Tax Law of 1933 taxing all gross receipts from sales after May 1 are trades or barterers made without reference to value exempt from the tax? Or is it necessary to report receipts as including the transactions calculated as if cash were paid?—K. R. Applegate, Farmers Co-operative Co., Cicero, Ind.

**Ans.:** Altho the law makes no reference to transactions by barter it seems the spirit of the law to require trades to be calculated as if made by receipt of cash in payment. It may be safe to omit such exchanges of goods until a court decision clarifies the definition of sale.

On his carload shipping business the grain dealer would be classed as a wholesaler paying one-fourth of one per cent on gross receipts. If he sells at retail also he must pay the retail tax of one per cent on all unless he segregates in his quarterly reports the amount of gross sales or income from each of the two classes of trade.

### Sales Tax on Grain to Farmers?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Are we correct in assuming that we need charge no Illinois state sales tax of 3% on grain retailed out of the elevators to farmers for feeding purposes, but that we have to charge this tax on grain sold to townspeople for feeding back lot pens of chickens, a family owned cow, or a pig?

Some of the store keepers in this vicinity are under the impression that if a farmer brings in a case of eggs and trades them out in groceries he should not be charged with the sales tax, because the products are simply being bartered. Under the same principle we could accept a load of oats in payment for a load of coal, and charge no sales tax on the coal. Is this correct?—E. T. Hopkins, E. W. Houghton Lumber Co., Lamolite, Ill.

**Ans.:** The Illinois sales tax of 1933 does not apply to an exchange of eggs for groceries, or of a load of oats for a load of coal. The Illinois law defines a "Sale at Retail" to mean "any transfer of the ownership of or title to tangible personal property to the consumer for use and not for purpose of resale, in any form, for a monetary consideration, or for a promise to pay in money." Therefore, to be taxable cash must change hands.

### Book on Grain Speculation?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Is there any book on grain speculation explaining the workings of the board of trade, the workings of the future markets, reasons for covering, hedging buying long and short, etc.? Something which can be studied by one who must learn of all these things and at the same time has available the actual practices.

We have a member of our firm who needs to know all these things and at the same time will see them applied.—Gooch Bros. & Co., by D. R. Gooch, III, Bellflower, Ill.

**Ans.:** Such information as is extant on the futures markets and grain speculation has not been collected in any one volume.

The best explanation of hedging as put into actual practice was published in a full page article by W. H. Allen of Morris, Ill., in the *Journals* of Oct. 12, 1932, page 329.

"Grain Futures Manual," by Wm. C. Wheelock, is a booklet of 74 pages reciting the benefits of the futures markets. Price 45c, plus postage 3c.

"Future Trading Upon Organized Commodity Markets in the United States," by G. Wright Hoffman, is the most up-to-date and complete work, of 482 pages, price \$5.

The student seriously intending to operate in the speculative markets should keep an accurate record of the opening, high, low and closing prices on a chart in such form that he can check up current fluctuations with past market action, bearing in mind that past performance is a fair guide to the future.

### Rights of Landlord and Mortgagee?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* A tenant delivered and sold corn at 12½c per bushel, but I had notice before corn was delivered not to pay him. The landlord delivered his share of corn the same day and later sold it at 23c per bushel. Tenant's delivery was by landlord's permission. A third party held a mortgage on 215 bus. of the corn.

Now the landlord claims he sold all the corn, including the 215 bus., at 23c. The landlord did not know the tenant had sold the corn at 12½c. Who has the legal right to make a sale of corn? Would the landlord have to pay the mortgage?—Bongard Grain Co., per J. W. McClintock, Philo, Ill.

**Ans.:** A landlord, in Illinois, who has given notice of lien has prior lien on all of the corn whether covered by a third party's mortgage on 215 bus. or not. The 12½c price agreed upon by tenant applies only in case there is a balance of corn left over after satisfying the landlord and the mortgage, the tenant having a legal right to set the price on the unincumbered balance which is his property.

When claims are conflicting the safe course is for the dealer to hold the grain unsold until the parties agree, or they go into court for an order directing the sale and division of the proceeds. If he pays any one of the three claimants first he may be made a defendant, but if not paid he can turn the amount realized into court in escrow. If the parties do agree, then make the check payable to all jointly, so the endorsement of each will be required as evidence of their acceptance of the settlement. This is better than waiting for a lawsuit.

If the corn was the only crop in which the landlord shared and he had no cash rent due him he would not be expected to exercise any control over the tenant's share. If he did attempt to control the sale it must have been because his claim was not fully satisfied by the division of the corn. The question arises: By what pretense of right did the landlord obtain authority to act for and sell the corn of the three parties interested, including, besides himself, the mortgagee and the tenant?

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced that at the close of the grain exchanges Apr. 18 all of the Grain Stabilization Corporation's holdings of May wheat futures in all markets had been sold. The Grain Stabilization Corporation does not now possess any of the May futures and will not try to peg the price.

### Farmers' Opinions on Agricultural Legislation

The following tabulation is the opinion of more than 6,000 farmers who responded to an unbiased poll conducted by the Agricultural Department of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce on the following questions:

No. 1: Do you believe the Agricultural Marketing Act and the activities of the Federal Farm Board should be continued?

No. 2: Do you favor a Domestic Allotment Plan?

No. 3: Do you favor the federal government attempting to control prices or production through stabilization, allotments or other schemes to direct price movement against natural influences?

No. 4: Do you favor the federal government coming to the aid of farmers in refinancing mortgages and other indebtedness at lower interest rates with extended maturities?

Final results of the poll as counted on March 25 are tabulated as follows: Totals, Question No. 1, yes, 1,325; no, 4,849. Question No. 2, yes, 2,185; no, 3,865. Question No. 3, yes, 2,137; no, 4,006. Question No. 4, yes, 5,669; no, 743.

Out of 6,000 farmers who responded, 4,006 were against control of prices or production.

### Sound and Blighted Barley Defined

H. A. Wallace, Sec'y of Agriculture, has added a new section to define "blighted" barley effective July 21, 1933, and amended the grade rule on "sound" barley, as follows:

**Sound Barley** shall be all grains and pieces of grains of barley, including skinned barley, which are not damaged or materially discolored by blight and/or mold, which are not heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise distinctly damaged.

**Blighted barley** shall be all barley which contains more than 2 per cent but not more than 5 per cent of barley damaged or materially discolored by blight and/or mold.

Blighted barley shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such barley if it were not blighted, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Blighted."

**Sample Grade.**—Amend the grade requirements for "Sample grade" in all classes by inserting, immediately preceding the words "or is otherwise of distinctly low quality," the words: "Or which contains more than 5 per cent of barley damaged or materially discolored by blight and/or mold."

Loans on corn in farm cribs have been raised from 8c to 12c per bushel by the Sioux City and Omaha offices of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 17, 18, 19. American Millers Ass'n, Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

May 19, 20. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 22, 23. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

May 29, June 1. National Fire Protection Ass'n Annual Convention; also Dust Explosion Hazards, Fumigation Hazards, and Fire Protection Divisions of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A.

June 1, 2. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick, Ind.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5 to 9. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Medinah Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.

June 5 to 9. Ass'n of Operative Millers, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Van Cleve Hotel, Dayton, O.

June 14, 16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa.

June 21-23. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa.

June 23, 24. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

June 26. Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 27-29. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 29, 30. Official Seed Analysts of North America at Chicago.

July 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n, Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.



## Legislation at Washington

H. R. 4327, by Sabath, would provide revenue from short sales of grain, stocks and other agricultural commodities. A wisacre from Chicago.

H. J. Res. 126, by Withrow, directs the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the high prices of agricultural implements.

H. R. 4504, by Buchanan, would enable the Sec'y of agriculture to assist in effecting voluntary reduction of farm mortgages.

S. 1170, by Copeland, provides for loans by the R. F. C. for marketing facilities for agricultural products.

S. 1330, by McGill, would appropriate \$8,000 for the continuation of hearings at Chicago on the Hoch-Smith grain case.

S. 1181, by Black, makes 6 hours a day's work for those employed in interstate transportation. It would repeal the Adamson 8-hour act of Sept. 5, 1916, which applies only to train service employees, and has been drafted by the heads of labor unions. A similar bill, H. R. 4876, has been introduced by Rep. Crosser.

Congressman Sinclair of North Dakota has recently introduced a bill to increase automatically duties on Flaxseed and Linseed Oil to compensate farmers in this country for the difference between present market prices of Flax and an "ideal" price of \$2.50 per bushel. It is our opinion that such a measure would put Flaxseed and Linseed Oil prices out of sight and stimulate considerably the use of substitutes, declares the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Revision of Barley Grades

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has given out a proposed plan for revising the grades of barley.

The Bureau believes that if the official standards for barley grown east of the Rocky Mountains are to be so revised as to include two subclasses for "Malting Barley" and "Barley," the present official numerical grade specifications for Barley (Class I) should be revised also, in order to make them conform as closely as possible to the domestic trade requirements for barley of both the malting and feed types (the proposed two subclasses). Some of the suggestions made for these numerical grade revisions are as follows:

Eliminate the grade designations "Special No. 2" and "No. 1 Feed" and substitute grades No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, for the present series of numerical grades.

Revise the test weight per bushel specifications from 48, 46, 46, 43, 40, and 35 pounds, to 47, 46, 44, 40, and 35 pounds.

Revise the specifications for "Per cent sound barley" from 95, 92, 86, 86, 80, and 70 per cent, to 96, 93, 90, 80, and 70 per cent.

Eliminate "skinned kernels" as a factor for the determination of numerical grade, so that it would not apply to feed barley, but retain it as a specification in the proposed definition for the subclass "Malting Barley."

Following are the proposed specifications for Class I:

### Barley (Class I)

This class shall include all white (glumes) barley possessing the characteristics of white barley grown east of the Rocky Mountains and may include not more than 10 per cent of barley of other classes. This class shall be divided into two subclasses as follows:

#### Subclass (a) Malting Barley

This subclass shall include 6-rowed barley of the class Barley (Class I) which meets the requirements of grades Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, which after the removal of dockage, contains not more than 5 per cent of 2-rowed and/or other types or varieties of barley of unrecognized malting type including Trebi, Glabron, and so-called "Coast" or "Bay-brewing"; which contains not more than 20 per cent of kernels that will pass through a sieve with slotted perforations 5/64 inch wide and 3/4 inch long; which contains 80 per cent or more of mellow kernels; which contains not more than 6 per cent skinned and/or broken kernels of which not more than 3 per cent may be skinned kernels; which contains not more than 3 per cent damaged kernels of which not more than 5 per cent may be heat-damaged kernels; and shall not include barley which is weevily, badly stained or weathered, bleached, or clipped.

#### Subclass (b) Barley

This subclass shall include all barley of the class Barley which does not meet the requirements of subclass (a) Malting Barley.

Many of our numerous taxing bodies are sorely in need of closer pruning and less grafting.

## Detecting Scabby Barley

By O. F. PHILLIPS, of Board of Review, Chicago.

Inspecting and handling scab barley is complicated because of the fact that there is as yet no definite tangible line of demarcation that we can use between scabby and not scabby barley, altho indications are now that research will have developed a more tangible method before the new crop comes to market.

Barley from known scab areas which has met with adverse weather conditions during period of maturity and prior to harvest and as a result thereof is stained, weathered, or has a dead grayish cast or lifeless appearance, is usually associated with scab infection.

A distinctive scab odor (not to be confused with musty or slightly sour odor) characterizes barley as scabby in cases of heavy infection.

The presence of kernels with pink or brownish black mold is a sure index of scabby barley.

The presence of an appreciable number of shrunken undeveloped kernels showing discoloration in a spot or blotch ranging from very light brown to brownish black indicates scab infection.

While it is customary in terminal elevators to mix off lower grades of grain in making higher or contract grades, a word of caution may not be amiss. The Department cannot approve the mixing of scabby barley with sound barley and is inclined to be very critical of such mixtures. Mixing has proven costly to the elevators that have attempted it.

To escape being wound up on a shaft do not wear a flapping jacket near moving machinery.

## Dust Disposal at Terminal Elevators

By P. F. McALLISTER, Chicago, Ill.

How much grain, if any, goes into the dust house?

For dependable data the only way to know is to run the dust back thru the elevator and over the cleaner, weighing the dust first and then weighing what good grain is salvaged, if any. This can be done at this time when many terminals are operating only 2 or 3 days per week, without much expense.

If the dust system is what it should be the salvage will be negligible; but I know of one case where the loss was over 10 per cent, on learning which prompt measures were taken to readjust the collecting system.

The question arises: Is there a market for the dust? Does it pay to load it and pay freight on it and have it hauled away to a dump?

In the pre-electric days we used to burn our dust. Why not do it to-day by means of an incinerator?

When burning dust we must make sure that we will be burning only dust. We must comply with the insurance regulations so as to avoid any premium penalties. We must have ground space on which to locate the incinerator and keep it far enough away from the elevator proper. It may be necessary to interpose a fan and another collector to complete the system.

Dust collected for the incinerator system can be diverted to load cars as well with much less difficulty than most plants can do such loading to-day.

Incineration would have solved the problem easier and at little if any more expense than was the case in a good sized mid-western city where the terminal elevator was situated close to homes. The nuisance created by dust escaping from the plant and its dust collecting system was so great that lawsuits were started, resulting in the construction of a tall stack 4 ft. in diameter with its exhaust some 150 ft. above the ground. Three or four dust collectors are vented into this stack and the escaping dust is carried away much the same as smoke from a smokestack.

## Alcohol in Gasoline

Rep. Dirksen of Illinois has taken up with James M. Doran, commissioner of industrial alcohol at Washington, the matter of releasing denatured alcohol for mixing with motor fuel to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent.

Figures furnished by the American Petroleum institute show consumption of gasoline in Illinois alone averages a billion gallons annually, which is about one-seventeenth of all gasoline consumed in the nation. Translated into terms of grain consumption, Dirksen said blending of gasoline consumed in Illinois each year would furnish a market for 40 million bushels of corn.

Leading alcohol distillers anticipate federal and state legislation providing 2 to 2½ per cent alcohol in all gasoline sold and are preparing for substantial increase in corn alcohol. If adopted nationally it would create a new market for upwards of 125 million bus. corn. There is little opposition to 2 per cent mixture.

Francis W. Peck, director of agricultural extension of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed co-operative loan commissioner under the new federal Farm Credit Administration.

## Authorship of Farm Relief Bill

Mordecai Ezekiel, now economic adviser to the Sec'y of Agriculture, was in the Division of Farm Management of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the time that he was drafted into the service of the Federal Farm Board. There he worked with H. R. Tolley, now with the Giannini Foundation of California, in the development of methods of quantitative statistical analysis which, for the lack of anything better, have become standard technique for analytical purposes. He wrote a textbook "Methods of Correlation Analysis" that is widely used in the agricultural colleges. Ezekiel pioneered in applying these methods in price analysis.

In Bulletin 1440 of the Department of Agriculture, of which Ezekiel was the author, what was termed "Making a highly accurate forecast of hog price on a mathematical basis" was explained in the following formula:

$$\log X_{11} = -0.09443 \log X_1 + 0.15888 \log X_2 - 0.21986 \log X_3 - 0.23675 \log X_4 - 0.07250 \log X_5 + 2.23777 \log X_6 - 0.04759 \log X_7 + 0.22659 \log X_8 - 0.03036 \log X_9 + 1.63099 \log X_{10} - K.$$

For an explanation of the connection between hogs and logs we refer the reader to the government bulletin.

Practical men actually engaged in moving the markets up and down could not be persuaded to waste their time reading his explanation how "The demand curve for a given period moves forward thru time and generates a solid surface in its wake," but if they would they would be forced to admit that Mordecai had well earned the award to him by the University of Maryland of the degree of B. S.

Hidden in the archives of the Farm Board, no doubt, are the confidential communications from Employe Ezekiel to Chairman Legge.

We remember that it was on Aug. 3, 1929, that the Farm Board warned farmers not to rush wheat to market when it was selling around \$1.50. It has never since sold that high and misguided farmers who acted on that advice had to sell for 30 cents after paying carrying charges.

In drafting the present farm relief bill Ezekiel is said to have been one of the chief aids. Besides his knowledge of the "Correlation of Price" which contributed so markedly to the astounding success of the Federal Farm Board in boosting (?) the price of wheat from \$1.50 to 40 cents, Ezekiel has the advantage of residence in Russia long enough to learn how our American peasants should be regimented by our master minds, just as Stalin controls the humble mujiks of the Soviet.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Good Management Might Preserve Abandoned Road

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Abandonment of the Toledo & Western Railroad will entail a great hardship on the dealers in grain, coal, lumber and oil along the line, and to the plant of the National Dairy Co., handling several hundred cars of milk annually. It is hoped by the anxious dealers that the Commission will stall the abandonment of this line until the President's new deal for the railroads has been put in working order. The 42 miles of this road has received and originated during the years of depression an average of 2,500 cars annually, an amount that would look good to almost any railroad operator.

A little thought given to the management of the railroad might result in an entirely different picture, with a better financial showing than the average business of today. S. L. Rice, sec'y Metamora Elevator Co., Metamora, O.

### Government Has No Right to Sell Pool Elevators

*Editor Grain & Feed Journals:* In the interests of fairness, please permit me to point out the errors in your editorial entitled, "The End of Another Wheat Pool," appearing in your issue of April 12.

In a statement issued March 21, or 23 days before your issue of April 12, Paul F. Bredt, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, among other things, said:

"No one, not even the Government of the Province of Manitoba or the management of Pool Elevators, has the right or power to negotiate for the sale of Pool Elevators. Our individual associations are separate entities and are incorporated as such under the Co-operative Associations Act. In August, 1931, they executed agreements with the Provincial Government whereby they were given twenty years to pay the indebtedness which the Government had assumed in connection with the overpayment on the 1929 crop. So long as they live up to the terms of these agreements, no one, not even the Government of the Province, has the right to sell these elevators. The original agreement called for a total of 2,100,000 to be paid to the Province. This has been reduced now to less than 1,900,000 and we confidently expect to make our full yearly payment of principal and interest at the end of the year."

The heavy losses of pool members, to which you refer in the editorial, can hardly be termed losses. The Manitoba Wheat Pool got into difficulty in 1929 by an overpayment to growers, but please bear in mind that its members received the money.—Farmers National Grain Corporation, J. W. Cummins, Director Public Relations, Kansas City, Mo.

Horses and mules are in demand everywhere. It takes from 2 to 3 times as many hogs or cattle to buy a horse as it used to. Demand for stallions has been good, especially for coming 2 year olds that can be bought at from \$150 to \$250. Breeding of horses has been increasing since 1928 and has been accelerated during 1931 and 1932, but cannot be increased sufficiently, or rapidly enough, to avoid a shortage in the next three years. Mule breeding is very low, and has shown no increase yet.—Wayne Dinsmore, sec'y Horse Ass'n of America.

### Elevator Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

"NO use being stubborn about it," announced R. C. Rabenberg, manager of the Haldane, Ill., Farmers Elevator Co., when he came to the conclusion that the trucks were going to come into his territory from Wisconsin and buy grain whether he or the railroad wanted them to or not. "Might just as well try to fit into the program and get business from the trucks."

Thereupon he put a small advertisement in the *Wisconsin Agricultural Farmer*, announcing that he handled all kinds of grain, that Haldane was a relatively short distance from the Wisconsin line, and that he had access to unlimited supplies of good quality corn and oats. He was flooded with business and was forced to hustle to supply the demand for corn and oats.

Simultaneously he discovered another phase of the business. Many of the farmers were hesitant to trust truckers' weights, and preferred to do business with the truckers thru him. Part of the business developed into a form of brokerage, whereby the only part of the elevator that came into use was the scales. Rabenberg located the grain, sent the truckers after it as they came in, handled the weighing and looked after the financing. The elevator was responsible to the farmers, the truckers were responsible to the elevator. Grain could be handled at a relatively close margin with good profit. Everybody was satisfied and the elevator made money.

You've got to admire a fellow who studies out a way to save his business when a new form of competition threatens to take it away.

\* \* \* \* \*

PROMINENT in the problems of country elevator operators within trucking distance of the Chicago market, and of other markets as well, are the high local freight rates demanded by the railroads. In spite of every sane reason for the reduction of those rates the railroads have held to their extortionate charges.

But even the greatest corporations must finally yield to pressure, especially such pressure as loss of business and the demands of shippers can bring. Two major lines, the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, are considering taking independent action in reducing their local rates on grain to Chicago should other lines refuse to join in united action.

\* \* \* \* \*

"WHAT," E. T. Hopkins at LaMoille, Ill., wanted to know, "do you suppose will be the influence of the Illinois waterway and barge line on the business of country elevators? Especially with these high freight rates?"

Maybe Howard Smith at Walnut has the answer. "We are 40 miles or better from the nearest loading point on the waterway," he said. "I don't think it will bother us much. Even the barge line cannot haul for nothing. If loading and handling costs are added to its 3c rate into Chicago, truck rates will not permit trucks to move very far from the loading points in search of grain, without making rates competitive with railroads."

Then, too, maybe the railroads will eventually awake and reduce their rates to a competitive basis, in keeping with the value of commodities hauled.

\* \* \* \* \*

"ONE of the principal troubles with farming, as I see it," announced a northern Illinois elevator operator, "is that the farmer is fiddling around with insufficient volume in most cases, and has as much trouble handling it as tho the total amount were going to bring him great sums of money."

"Profits in the grain business depend upon volume, and a grain dealer must employ system in handling his receipts if he is to operate his properties efficiently and economically. Haphazard and complicated methods of keeping his records are equally bad. Speed and accuracy are key stones in building the elevator's reputation."

### Nebraska Company Takes Advantage of Low-Priced Labor and Materials

"We figured we would never see a more opportune time to take advantage of low priced labor and material," said Manager P. J. Hohnstein of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Giltner, Neb., owners of the new 32,000 bu. modern cribbed and iron-clad elevator. "Both of our old elevators were dilapidated, antiquated structures that would soon have to be replaced anyway. We had the money with which to build so we invested in new equipment, razed the old elevator and put up the new."

The company's new elevator on the C. B. & Q. railroad is 28x34 ft. on the ground, with 42 ft. of cribbing above the heavy concrete foundation walls, and an overall height of 75 ft. The corrugated iron cladding of the roof and sides is carefully bonded and is grounded at three points for lightning protection.

The 32,000 bus. of storage capacity is divided into 14 bins. Six of these are deep bins, four are overhead bins above the driveway, the remainder are above the workfloor. Grain from one of the bins above the workfloor can be spouted thru the grate in the driveway to the dump sinks, or into farmers' vehicles. All bins are strongly braced, and the six deep bins have manhole openings near their bottoms for entering or aerating the bins. The six deep bins have heavy concrete hoppers bottoms.

The 12 ft. driveway is equipped with a 12x4½ ft. steel grate above a steel pan, with a flipflop diverting valve for directing grain into either of the two deep concrete receiving sinks, each of which will hold 350 bus. of grain. A pneumatic truck lift makes short work of boosting the front wheels of heavy trucks. Its air-compressor is operated by a 3 h.p. G. E. enclosed motor, and there is an air take-off for inflating truck tires. Extra heavy timbers are installed over the driveway and the work room.

The leg casing encloses a 13 in. cup belt carrying 12x6 in. D. P. buckets on 11 in. centers. The leg is equipped with an improved head drive and a 10 h.p. G. E. enclosed motor at the top, the headshaft running on SKF ballbearings. The Hyattized Birchard boot was manufactured by the York Foundry.

Elevating capacity of the leg is 2,500 bus. per hour. To meet the demands of such elevating speed, weighing of outbound shipments is done thru a 10-bu. automatic scale, and a 10-in. loading spout, with flexible spout end. Passage be-



. Cribbed Iron Clad Elevator at Giltner, Nebr.



tween the workfloor and the cupola is facilitated by a safety manlift.

On the workfloor of the elevator is a modern cleaner with capacity for cleaning 500 bus. of grain per hour. It is operated by a 5 h.p. enclosed motor. The cleaner receives grain from three of the overhead bins above the workfloor and spouts into large cleaner pit and then to boot.

Inbound weighing of grain is done over the 20x9 ft. platform of a 20-ton Fairbanks truck scale. The two-room office adjoins the driveway on the north. The office is modernly equipped with calculating and filing equipment, and is heated with natural gas.

Attached to one side of the elevator is a 20x30 ft. frame, iron-clad warehouse, with a platform for receiving feed and flour from cars. The warehouse sets on a concrete foundation and has hardwood floors. It is made as nearly rodent-proof as possible.

In addition to grain, feed and flour, the company handles coal, housing this commodity in extensive coal sheds a few feet from the elevator.

Manager Hohnstein takes righteous pride in the modern elevator built by W. H. Cramer Construction Co., and he is further pleased with the judgment of his directors in utilizing idle funds for the building.

Weevils and eggs of other pests are sterilized by the "entoletter," a device used by mills putting flour in small packages, which are passed thru a zone of high-frequency electrical discharge.

## Maryland Proposes Tax on Trucks

The Maryland legislature contemplates legislation taxing freight-carrying trucks using Maryland roads on a tonnage and mileage basis.

Collection of a fee at State lines from trucks bearing licenses of other states is proposed. Maryland trucks would be charged with self-computation of the tax and payment to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

Weighers would be placed at highway entrances to the state, to gauge the weight and load of outside trucks.—R. N.

This might be considered an attempt to tax interstate commerce.



P. J. Hohnstein, Giltner, Nebr.,  
Manager, Farmers Elevator Co.

# My New Elevator

By FRED JONES

My contractor friends have talked to me so much about the many advantages and economies to be obtained in the modern up-to-date elevator, that I am beginning to wax somewhat enthusiastic over the matter of building, and if I do build, I will not incorporate in the new plant a lot of obsolete devices which are said to have been quite popular before the world war.

One of my contractor friends has figured out an actual saving in operating and insurance costs of a new elevator equipped with every modern convenience and labor-saving device that would reduce my present monthly cost enough to wipe out the cost of the new plant in nine and one-half years. He argues, and quite reasonably, that a new modern elevator which could handle all offerings of grain expeditiously and efficiently would attract enough new business in itself to justify the investment.

I appreciate that the flat warehouseman with his shovel and a gunny sack could not take away from me many of the 169 cars which I have shipped annually, but still I hesitate to go to the expense for a modern fast handling house. The rehabilitation of my present elevator would, no doubt, result in much improvement, but halfway measures do not appeal to me, and I am wondering if other dealers are as timorous about equipping their plants to take care of all business as I am.

Notwithstanding the general depression in other lines of business, the farmers of the territory tributary to my plant are working industriously, early and late, to produce crops that will exceed all former years, and they are depending upon me to provide facilities to handle the grain they will bring to market.

If I had my way I would surely install a heavy reinforced concrete basement and receiving pit, which would be rat and moisture proof, and I would not tolerate my small wagon scale, which causes me to quiver and quake every time a heavily laden truck drives in. I surely would not install the old-style truck dump, which I am now using, because the improved dumps of later design are much safer and cheaper to operate. That old dump door, which breaks my back every time I lift it, would be quickly replaced with a heavy steel grating.

The extra expense of hopping bins and receiving pits is so small I wonder why anyone has permitted the installation of flat-bottomed bins since the self-cleaning hopper bottom was introduced. Shovelling grain out of the flat-bottomed bin may be a fit punishment for an overbidding warehouse operator, but no enterprising elevator operator of the present day will submit to such persecution. I surely would build the bins and the pits with sufficient pitch to insure even damp grain draining quickly.

I believe that I would insist on any receiving legs put in my new elevator having an elevating capacity of not less than 3,000 bushels per hour. When grain is moving in volume after harvest I know it is greatly to my advantage to provide facilities that will unload all trucks and wagons quickly. At present it requires a lot of diplomacy and tact on my part to interest the patient waiters who are delayed by my small receiving facilities. I believe some of them would be able to increase the deliveries to my elevator by at least one load a day. That would, of course, materially reduce the producer's cost of hauling grain to market. Then, too, my wife is bitterly opposed to my returning to the elevator after supper to load another car and to make room for the early deliveries the next morning.

I am disposed to insist on dust-tight steel leg casings that can be moved without wrecking. Such casings do not communicate fire to the cupola as do the old style wood casings. For some reason or other, my present head pulley does not deliver all grain to the distribut-

ing spout. Either the pulley is too small, or the buckets are not properly placed as I am suffering some shrinkage by every elevation. I never did enjoy digging out grain spilled down the back leg. Every builder I have ever consulted in hope of finding a sure remedy for my difficulty has suggested the installation of a larger or faster pulley or a different bucket. I am convinced that the man who built the elevator didn't know how to construct an elevator head which would deliver grain where wanted.

I have heard that non-mixing distributing spouts are a complete success. If so, use of any other should be forbidden. I am told that the improved speed reducers of late design make possible the use of individual motors on any drive without the loss of power and without great expense.

I have read of so many elevator operators being crippled and maimed through the use of cheap manlifts, that I should insist on the installation of a heavy steel manlift of the latest design with every safety device obtainable. I have never cherished an ambition to fill an early grave.

Every bearing throughout my new elevator will be equipped with antifriction bearings of the latest design. I am tired of inspecting all bearings before I go home at night after a hard day's run, and I believe the oil and time I waste on my old-style plain bearings would soon pay for this modern convenience.

If I build my much needed modern elevator of wood, I will surely cover it with anti-rust iron roof and sides. I will bind the roof to the sides and ground the corners with heavy copper wires so as to insure the protection of my splendid elevator from lightning.

I have never installed feed grinding and mixing machinery in my elevator, principally because my strongest competitor has up-to-date modern equipment with facilities greatly in excess of the needs of our community, so that if I installed feed grinding and mixing facilities also, neither of us would make a penny out of our feed departments. By pursuing the policy of live and let live, we avoid the possibility of stepping on one another's toes.

A Radio Address on "Relieving the Farm Relievers" was delivered Apr. 8 over the N.B.C. chain by Congressman Michael J. Hart of Michigan.

## Insurance Notes

**Olympia, Wash.**—The governor has signed Senate Bill 203 prohibiting insurance companies from discriminating in rates given on the same class of risks. Insurance Commissioner Sullivan alleges that large buyers of insurance have been given a cut rate while small concerns had their premiums boosted.

**Carthage, Mo.**—A small explosion on the second floor of the flour mill of the Cowgill Milling Co., Apr. 10, injured James Webb, head miller, and Clint Miles, millwright, while Otto Foland, another employe, was made ill by the fumes. Dust is supposed to have been ignited by a bearing which was found to be hot. A few spouts were knocked down and three windows blown out.

**Olympia, Wash.**—By enactment of House Bill 435, the Washington basis for industrial insurance and medical aid is changed; effective probably May 1, from percentage of payroll, to a rate based on so many cents per man-hour. This strikes out all present payroll individual rates, but the individual merit rating system will be retained, and current rates adjusted over the last 5-year average.—Floyd Oles, Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Metamora, O., Apr. 14.—Local consumption is absorbing all corn offered and a large portion of the oats.—S. L. Rice, sec'y & mgr. Metamora Elvtr. Co.

Polo, Ill., Apr. 20.—Farmers are showing no inclination to sell any grain on this up-market, but this community seldom does, being mostly made up of feeders.—Jas. Hackett, agt. Rosenstiel Grain Co.

Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 14.—Local elevators have loaded out into lake vessels in the past month 900,000 bus. of wheat and 187,000 bus. of rye in steamers S. H. Rollins, Frank E. Taplin and Negaunee.

Douglass, Kan., Apr. 7.—Corn is all fed; none in farmers' hands; everyone wanting corn and oats. Last year at this time there was plenty of corn and oats and no demand—just the opposite from this year.—L. D. Brandt.

Wendel (LaMoille p. o.), Ill., Apr. 19.—Movement of grain has been at a low point all winter, and is not expected to show a marked improvement now until after corn planting.—Henry Geuther, Wendel Grain Co.

Montgomery, Ala., Apr. 17.—Stocks of wheat, corn and oats on Alabama farms were materially lower Apr. 1 than at the same date last year. This was brot out in the monthly crop report of F. W. Gist, state and federal statistician.—G. H. W.

LaCrosse, Ind., Apr. 14.—Farmers have some corn yet but they do not care to sell much at present prices. I believe if our government will stay out of the grain business and old mother nature keeps on working the way she has the last month, we will see better prices for our grain on the next crop.—Weinkauff Grain Co., V. M. W.

Toronto, Ont., Apr. 10.—Stocks of grain on hand on Mar. 31, shown as a percentage of the total yield of each crop, were as follows, being the average for the province: Wheat 27, Oats 33, barley 26, rye 22, buckwheat 25, corn for husking 29, compared with wheat 31, oats 37, barley 29, rye 23, buckwheat 25, corn for husking 42 in 1932.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician Ont. Dept. of Ag.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 21.—Total receipts at country elevators and platform loadings from Aug. 1, 1932, to Apr. 7, 1932, were as follows: Manitoba, 32,890,470 bus. wheat, 8,977,410 bus. other grain, 41,867,880 bus. total; Saskatchewan, 164,119,041 bus. wheat, 15,991,827 bus. other grain, 180,110,868 bus. total; Alberta, 125,139,227 bus. wheat, 13,229,326 bus. other grain, 138,368,553 bus. total. Total 1932-1933, 322,148,738 bus. wheat, 38,198,563 bus. other grain; 360,347,301 bus. total. Same period 1931-1932, 233,992,004 bus. wheat, 50,238,799 bus. other grain; 284,230,783 bus. total.—R. H. Coats, statistician Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	3,320	1,073,783	593,435	
Boston .....	11,986	387,782	263,639	551,378
Chicago .....	341,000	1,288,000	1,202,000	567,000
Duluth .....	1,896,000	404,558	582,247	444,350
Ft. Wm. & P.A. 7,42,067	3,715,262	45,080	15,376	
Ft. Worth .....	255,150	61,997	61,047	105,840
Hutchinson .....	1,046,000	1,328,000		
Indianapolis .....	167,000	188,000	193,000	154,000
Kansas City .....	3,552,000	5,011,200	2,317,765	3,504,035
Los Angeles .....	315,000	487,200		
Milwaukee .....	6,520	190,980	155,400	63,550
Minneapolis .....	4,513,000	2,325,640	2,184,700	1,452,350
New Orleans .....	4,200	327,291	24,256	597,160
Omaha .....	448,000	700,800	814,800	1,563,800
Peoria .....	62,400	130,800	24,000	195,600
St. Joseph .....	240,000	409,600	840,000	417,600
St. Louis .....	1,179,000	1,436,400	1,161,700	1,657,650
San Francisco .....	350,000	312,600		
Seattle .....	576,000	484,800		
Superior .....	1,075,601	432,456	539,570	265,553
Toledo .....	422,800	929,600	193,570	184,660
Vancouver .....	10,345,798	7,750,206	9,073,362	7,338,134
Wichita .....	501,000	537,000	849,000	634,500

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 21.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending Apr. 14 were as follows: Western country elevators, 107,364,315 bus.; Interior pte. & mill elevs., 5,805,878; Interior pub. and semi-pub. term., 3,149,348; Vancouver and New Westminster, 9,231,615; Victoria, 633,618; Prince Rupert Elevator, 301,695; Churchill, 2,430,283; Fort William and Port Arthur, 73,399,866; eastern elevs.-lake ports, 12,811,851; eastern elevs.-sbd. ports, 4,817,792; U. S. lake ports, 4,477,202; U. S. Atlantic Seaboard ports, 419,641; totals, 224,843,104; same week previous year, 176,215,009 bus. The total of oats was 12,026,663 bus., of barley 6,623,880, of flaxseed 1,326,239 and of rye 5,138,518, compared with oats 13,360,691 bus., barley 10,734,733, flaxseed 1,403,935 and rye 12,309,058 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

C. D. Sturtevant, pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, was on the air over the N. B. C. Apr. 15 on "The Grain Trade and Farm Relief."

Soy Bean Flour is being made by the American Soya Products Co., a subsidiary of Mead-Johnson Co., at Evansville, Ind., in an additional mill just completed, with a capacity of 3,600 bus. of beans daily, at a cost of \$550,000. An addition of three per cent increases the protein content of wheat flour bread 30 per cent.

### Wheat in Interior Mills and Elevators

Washington, D. C., Apr. 21.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators on Apr. 1, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to have been 98,796,000 bus. Stocks on the same date last year were estimated to have been 69,327,000 bus. (revised) and two years ago 72,253,000 bus. (revised). The estimate is based largely on reports from about 4,600 interior mills and elevators, representing roughly a fourth of the elevator capacity in wheat producing and country milling regions.

Stocks are much greater than last year in the Pacific Northwest and in the hard red spring wheat states. In most other states, stocks are less than last year.

### Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	19,765	234,690		
Boston .....	2,600	2,365		
Chicago .....	36,000	23,000	25,000	16,000
Duluth .....	117,568	172,457	23,002	8,900
Ft. William .....	100,045	77,374	800	2
Ft. Worth .....	1,500			
Indianapolis .....	1,500			
Kansas City .....	10,500	4,500	12,000	13,500
Milwaukee .....	23,600	4,380	21,335	3,050
Minneapolis .....	391,330	347,570	189,840	182,960
Omaha .....	28,000	2,800	16,800	1,400
Peoria .....		3,600		1,200
St. Louis .....	8,900	1,300	4,100	1,300
Seattle .....	1,500			
Superior .....	29,094	115,595	842	
Toledo .....		6,000	1,180	7,780
Vancouver .....	15,590	23,747		

### Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	50,436	55,216		
Boston .....	725	1,175		
Chicago .....	3,519,000	4,300,000	739,000	626,000
Duluth .....	159,781	1,754		4,179
Ft. William .....			1,611	1,071
Ft. Worth .....	69,000	235,500	18,000	42,000
Hutchinson .....	1,500	87,000		
Indianapolis .....	1,149,000	888,000	1,362,000	817,500
Kansas City .....	645,000	808,500	417,000	78,000
Los Angeles .....	384,000	454,500		
Milwaukee .....	280,235	610,900	367,900	262,625
Minneapolis .....	339,040	466,890	195,410	271,530
New Orleans .....	506,000	216,833	473,255	51,559
Omaha .....	425,600	553,000	317,800	245,000
Peoria .....	875,600	1,077,300	501,500	383,300
St. Joseph .....	382,500	408,000	339,000	228,000
St. Louis .....	1,081,300	739,200	774,700	191,834
San Francisco .....	14,300	31,600		
Seattle .....	70,500	36,000		
Superior .....	58,278	5,195	4,421	
Toledo .....	150,000	228,750	148,715	180,640
Wichita .....	18,200	10,400	2,600	

### Price and Visible

When the visible supply of wheat was the smallest on record, 509,000 bus. June 15, 1918, the price was \$2.17, as held down by government, advancing to \$3.50 when government pressure was removed. When the visible was the largest on record, 236,323,000 bus. on Sept. 5, 1931, the price was 46 cents. Now the visible has shrunk to 130,000,000 bus. and the price naturally has recovered part of the loss. Prospects are that within a year the visible will shrink to 100,000,000 bushels.

On Nov. 29, 1924, when the visible was at its highest point in a period of eight years, 100,363,000, the price was \$1.63. In the past five years the heaviest pressure of open trades on the Chicago Board was 318,412,000 bus., Nov. 3, 1930; and the open trades and consequent hedging pressure had decreased to a low of 122,550,000 bus. on March 23, 1933. If the visible shrinks to 100,000,000 bus. will the price advance to \$1.63?

### Less Oats on Farms

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 21.—It would seem in Iowa there are about 10% less oats on farms now than a year ago. With some increase in horses and with from 75% to 80% of the new oats seeded. The increase in horses now at work on farms appears not to mean that these horses have been shipped into Iowa but that they are being put to work to replace tractors.

In Illinois the indications are that there are 10% more oats on farms than last year and about 5% more horses with 50% of the oats seeded.

In Indiana, from the reports we have received, there are less oats on farms than a year ago with a few more horses but the oats acreage seeded in that state is small, running from 10 to 30%.—Lamson Bros. & Co.

Soybean Oil amounting to 7,485,000 lbs. was used in paint and varnish, 5,571,000 in soap, 4,061,000 in linoleum and 4,889,000 lbs. in food, out of a total factory consumption of 25,269,000 in 1932.

### Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	313	36,394		
Chicago .....	346,000	362,000	94,000	112,000
Duluth .....	74,935	18,184	2,864	65,736
Ft. William .....	332,963	154,112	8,494	4,141
Ft. Worth .....	48,000	12,400	16,000	16,000
Hutchinson .....		8,000		
Kansas City .....	20,800	56,000	12,800	60,800
Los Angeles .....	126,000	78,000		
Milwaukee .....	251,370	557,460	234,500	217,000
Minneapolis .....	977,230	1,103,280	534,830	1,059,000
Omaha .....	4,800	16,000	6,400	24,000
Peoria .....	148,200	354,200	26,600	49,000
St. Louis .....	92,800	97,600	14,400	11,200
San Francisco .....	782,000	295,000		
Seattle .....	6,400	14,400		
Superior .....	33,425	16,832		6,364
Toledo .....	4,800	14,400		
Vancouver .....	236,921	457,618	317,862	344,893
Wichita .....		1,300		

### Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	40,114	44,558		186
Boston .....	23,800	33,200		
Chicago .....	1,129,000	1,388,000	1,004,000	1,009,000
Duluth .....	31,787	15,934		4,375
Ft. William .....	912,428	105,711	155,662	111,995
Ft. Worth .....	64,000	128,000	108,000	186,000
Indianapolis .....	1,090,000	660,000	1,206,000	1,076,000
Kansas City .....	172,000	144,000	106,000	78,000
Los Angeles .....	22,000	38,000		
Milwaukee .....	86,640	145,920	214,700	164,000
Minneapolis .....	624,340	450,170	225,220	580,180
New Orleans .....	91,930	24,000	101,079	72,600
Omaha .....	150,000	76,000	74,000	150,000
Peoria .....	184,000	187,200	260,000	342,000
St. Joseph .....	328,000	218,000	90,000	12,000
St. Louis .....	476,400	296,800	616,600	399,100
San Francisco .....	25,000	403,123		
Seattle .....	16,000	16,000		
Superior .....	8,898	12,731	15,012	53,922
Toledo .....	350,550	752,590	409,750	611,535
Vancouver .....	306,654	1,531,804	447,524	803,527
Wichita .....	1,500	1,500	3,000	



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Walnut, Ill., April 19.—Oat seeding is late, but will be completed in a few days if weather favors.—Howard Smith, Walnut Grain Co.

Oswego, Ill., Apr. 17.—Oat seeding is about two weeks late. The season has been so wet the farmers have been unable to get into their fields.—R. N. Herren, Oswego Grain & Supply Co.

Douglas, Kan., Apr. 7.—We are having one of the worst winds of the season today; hard on wheat and oats; can not have over 75% of an oats crop, worms are so bad.—L. D. Brandt.

Mendota, Ill., Apr. 19.—Seeding of oats is much later than usual, occasioned by wet weather that has kept farmers from their fields. About the normal acreage is expected if the weather will permit.—W. D. Hoagland, Farmers Co-op. Supply Co.

Metamora, O., Apr. 14.—About 40% of oats has been sown up to Apr. 14. Condition of soft winter wheat 70% of average. Farmers are reluctant buyers of grass seed, due largely to trading among themselves, together with their financial condition.—S. L. Rice, sec'y & mgr. Metamora Elvtr. Co.

LaCrosse, Ind., Apr. 14.—Our wheat crop here looks to be about 65% of normal, and some of that may disappear as there is so much of it under water. Oat seeding is very late; I don't believe we have one-third of the oats in the ground yet, and raining again today, which will put it another week back.—Weinkauff Grain Co., V. M. W.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 10.—The condition of winter wheat at 37% of normal is the lowest Apr. 1 condition on record and indicates a crop of 54,747,000 bus., the smallest since 1917. Production possibilities are extremely poor in the western third of the state and in the south central part. Most far western and southwestern counties will barely produce sufficient seed for planting this fall, while in some of them there is strong probability that not a single field will come to harvest. Rainfall has been below normal for nine months and the cumulative deficiency is 3.4 inches.—F. K. Reed, ag. stat. of the U. S. Dept. of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Ag.

Lansing, Mich., Apr. 14.—Rains occurred daily during the first 10 days of April over the greater part of the state. The supply of ground moisture is ample and while the seeding of spring grains has been temporarily delayed, the outlook is now favorable for advancement of spring work.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Michigan Dept. of Ag.

Aberdeen, Ida., Apr. 20.—There will be a small increase this year in number of acres of seeded to spring wheat, about 10%. The condition of winter wheat on account of winter killing by frost is now about 70% of normal. Some of this abandoned acreage will be overseeded to spring wheat. Weather is cool, but no rain so far since snow has gone off.—P. F. Funk Grain Co.

North Platte, Neb., Apr. 22.—We had a wonderful 4-inch rain in the last few days all over this section of country, which is the first good rain we have had for over a year. The spring crops will be saved and the winter wheat will come out in good shape. However, a lot of the winter wheat was killed during the long dry spell and the acreage was very limited to start with.—W. H. Cramer.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 15.—Wheat fair to good, some spotted conditions reported, but generally improved since the rains. Estimated condition 77%, compared with 81% a year ago. Oats are going into the ground this season under none too favorable conditions; acreage probably will be reduced somewhat below earlier intentions, as the seeding season is now quite late. Present indications show a reduction of 8% in corn acreage.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 10.—The Apr. 1 condition of Oklahoma wheat was 49% of normal, compared with 74% on Apr. 1, 1932, and 79% the 10-year average 1921-30. Based on the present Apr. 1 condition, the indicated production is 21,165,000 bus., compared with 43,626,000 bus. in 1932 and 74,919,000 bus. in 1931. Unfavorable weather factors have caused a large abandonment of acreage and have resulted in a low condition of the crop remaining for harvest.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Apr. 19.—Further deterioration since Apr. 1 from continued drouth, high winds and dust storms is shown in a mid-month survey of the southwestern wheat crop situation. Reports by wire from representative mills and grain firms on Apr. 17 were the basis of the survey. Eastern Nebraska, central and southwestern Kansas, and north and west Texas are areas in which additional damage appears to have been most pronounced. While none of the reports indicated even local improvement, a few expressed the belief that the official forecast of Apr. 1 was low and would be exceeded unless weather conditions in the remainder of the season proved to be highly unfavorable.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Sterling, Ill., Apr. 20.—Planting of oats has been badly delayed by wet weather. Farmers are now getting into their fields and will be caught up in a few days.—W. E. Kitzmiller, Sterling-Rock Falls Co-op. Marketing Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 19.—Oats sowing has made little advance, and is now considerably later than for several years. The weather for the most part was rather cool, and there was scarcely any sunshine except on the first two days of the past week. These conditions were unfavorable for the germination of oats, but were rather favorable for advance of wheat and rye, especially on well-drained soils. Where too wet, however, some deterioration occurred.—J. H. Armstrong, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 19.—Farm operations have been delayed by rain and wet ground, and spring planting continues backward. There was some sowing early in the week on higher ground of spring wheat in the northern part of the State, and also of oats and barley in other localities. Some early sown spring wheat and oats are up. Progress and condition of winter wheat is generally good, though fair and warmer weather is needed to cause more rapid growth.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Walla Walla, Wash., Apr. 18.—Normally a winter wheat belt, now a district with 90% of its yearly acreage in spring wheat, is the situation in Walla Walla County, brot on by freezing weather last winter, which killed out thousands of acres of winter wheat. Dealers estimate that nearly 250,000 acres have been seeded to spring wheat in the last two months. Although unwilling to hazard a guess as to the possible yield in the county this year dealers expect a near-normal crop, weather permitting.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 19.—Unseasonably cold weather thruout the Northwest last week, with snow in northern districts, has further delayed spring work. In northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana practically no seeding has been done as the ground has been either frozen, covered with snow, or too soft to work. However, the ample moisture should make growing conditions favorable as soon as a few warm drying days permit the farmers to put in the crops. In southern Minnesota and South Dakota, in spite of freezing temperatures at night, working conditions last week were much more favorable than further north, and bread wheat and durum seeding is almost finished. Coarse grain seeding is well under way, some sections reporting 50 to 75% completed. Frequent rains during the growing season will be necessary in South Dakota to produce satisfactory results due to the great shortage of subsoil moisture in important grain growing areas. The average condition of winter wheat and winter rye is only fair. Reports ranging from very poor to good indicate that these crops are very spotted. Where seeding is well advanced, our reports show that the acreage of bread wheat and oats will be approximately the same as last year, while durum will show 15 to 20% decrease and barley 20 to 25% increase. In the north, where seeding is just getting under way, the farmers' intentions to seed seem to indicate about a 10% reduction in the bread wheat acreage, a 20% reduction in durum, a 15 to 20% increase in barley, with the oat acreage about the same as last year. It is too early to forecast the acreage of flax, but a slight decrease is anticipated. The season is late, but the Northwest has produced some of its best crops following a late start. Encouraged by steadily advancing grain markets, by the prospect of a good demand for their grain due to short crops in the Southwest and delayed seeding in the Central States, and reasonably good crop prospects for this season, the farmers of the Northwest are looking to the future with a much greater degree of optimism than has been in evidence for some time.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

Wheat											
	Apr. 12.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 24.	Apr. 25.
Chicago	58 3/4	60 1/4	61 1/4	60 3/4	62 5/8	65	67	65 5/8	67 3/4	69 5/8	67 5/8
*Winnipeg	43 3/4	44	44 3/4	44	44 5/8	54 3/4	55 5/8	55	58 1/2	59 5/8	57 5/8
*Liverpool	47 1/4	48	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	67 1/4	68 3/4	68	68	70 1/4	69 3/4
Kansas City	54 1/4	55 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	58 3/4	60 1/2	62 1/2	61	62 3/4	64 1/2	62 1/2
Minneapolis	58	59 1/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	62 1/4	64	67	65 1/4	67 3/4	69 3/4	68 3/4
Duluth, durum	57	59	59 3/4	59 3/4	60	60	63	62 3/4	64 1/2	65 3/4	63 1/2
Milwaukee	58 3/4	60 1/4	61 1/4	60 3/4	62 5/8	65 1/4	67 3/4	65 5/8	67 3/4	69 5/8	67 5/8
Corn											
Chicago	30 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	35 1/4
Kansas City	30 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/4	30 3/4	31 1/4	32 3/4	34 3/4	33 3/4	34 1/2	35 3/4	34 3/4
Milwaukee	31 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 3/4	33 1/2	35 1/4	35	35 3/4	36 3/4	35 1/4
Oats											
Chicago	20	20 3/4	21 1/4	21	21 3/4	22 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/2	24	24 3/4	23 3/4
Winnipeg	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	25	23 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 1/4
Minneapolis	16 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	18 3/4	18 1/2	19 3/4	19 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
Milwaukee	19 3/4	20 3/4	21 1/4	20 3/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24 3/4	23 3/4
Rye											
Chicago	44	45 3/4	45	44	45	46 1/2	47 3/4	46	48 3/4	49	47
Minneapolis	38 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39	40 1/4	41 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	44 1/4	44	42 3/4
Winnipeg	37 3/4	37 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	38 3/4	39	38 3/4	38 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	39 1/4
Duluth	41 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	44	45 1/4	44 1/4	45 3/4	46 3/4	45 1/4
Barley											
Minneapolis	26 1/4	26 3/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	30 3/4	32 1/4	35	31 3/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	32 1/4
Winnipeg	30 3/4	31 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	34 3/4	33 3/4	33 1/4

\*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency until Apr. 13, inclusive.

Payment of taxes in grain and cotton at fixed prices would be permitted under a bill introduced in the Missouri legislature as H. B. 414.

Growing of rabbits has spread until many grain dealers now handle packaged rabbit feeds, carefully prepared to meet the needs of pet and commercial stock, and include in their stock of salt, "spools" convenient to placing in rabbit hutches.



# Michigan Dealers Employ Trucks for Controlling Business

A Michigan grain dealer, going broke in the legitimate business of operating a grain elevator, got backing from local banks and now employs trucks to transport his sales and purchases. Operating under several names to indicate the different divisions of his business he sends card bids to farmers within a radius of 30 miles of his old establishment, and sends trucks from a large fleet he employs, to pick up the grain purchased.

His advertising to the farmers has some comment to make about "producer to consumer," to suggest the elimination of the ordinary channels of trade and the greater return to the man who raises the grain. If a sale of grain indicates it should be shipped by rail he empties it from the pick-up trucks into a car with the simple mechanism of air-blast loader on the railroad right-of-way. Most of the grain he buys is sold back to feeders or trucked direct to consumers.

This dealer does not confine his operations to grain. Included in his buying, selling, warehousing and transportation business are all forms of farm produce. He picks up beans from the bean districts and carries them to such consuming centers as Indianapolis, Cincinnati, even St. Louis. His returning truck picks up corn and oats to be sold direct to the farmers raising livestock. Only large trucks are employed. Other Michigan grain dealers have taken to the use of trucks as competition forced them to it.

One Michigan dealer reports that judging from his own business 60% of the corn transported inter and intra-state moves by truck. This dealer still sells corn in carload lots. But he has found many buyers want corn delivered in lots of about 300 bus. a week apart. Other dealers have found they can make more money chiseling truck rates than they can on legitimate margins. So they let it be known among private truckers that they have business to offer and get the trucks to bidding against each other.

This causes a lot of poorly insured, fly-by-night truck operators to handle their business. They assume some risk in that a liability for accident might be pinned on them. The danger is expressed by the experience of a private trucker who was bringing a load of corn and oats out of Grand Rapids. At the peak of a long hill, that crossed one of the main streets, this driver's brakes broke. The truck he operated had the foot and hand brakes on the same system. So he was left without means of stopping the truck. Before he could throw the gears in reverse the truck had gotten away to a good start and he could only let it coast, gathering momentum as he careened down the long hill.

The truck was wrecked. The front of a three story building was demolished. The truck driver was broke and out of business. He had carried every form of insurance except collision and public liability. Taking bankruptcy was his only way to escape his many liabilities.

Improperly insured, fly-by-night truckers cause the greatest disturbance to the business of elevator operators. Irresponsible, they likewise cause trouble for the producer and the consumer, dealing in ungraded, unweighed commodities, breaking down standards of quality, and passing uncashable checks.

To clean up the trucking business several states are now considering legislation. Texas has been among the leaders. One state has enacted a law that no truck exceeding 30 feet in length shall be permitted to operate on the public highways. This automatically reduces the pay load that may be carried and cuts a good deal of the profit out operating a truck

over long distances.

Kentucky is more drastic, requiring every foreign truck that crosses its borders to buy a Kentucky license, and ranging the license rates from \$20 up to \$300 according to carrying capacity. Trucks having a capacity for 3 to 3½ tons must pay \$125. Trucks ranging 4 to 5 tons must pay \$250. Trucks having capacity for five tons must pay \$300, plus \$30 for each additional ton or fraction thereof in excess of five tons.

In addition Kentucky is reported to charge trucks from one cent a mile upward for use of its roads. Penalties for violation of the Kentucky laws are severe, with fines running to \$2,000 and imprisonment as high as one year. Trucking in Kentucky by users of large trucks for hire, has practically ceased.

But that does not prevent long hauls being made by truck. The owner of a Michigan filling station has a fruit farm in Florida. He has a truck with two drivers carrying corn and oats to Florida poultry men, and bringing back citrus fruits from his Florida farm to be peddled to Michigan retailers. "The corn and oats pay for the gasoline and oil," he says, "and my fruit is worthless down in Florida, due to the high freight rates. This way I get a little for my fruit. The truck operates day and night, one man driving, while the other sleeps on a ledge behind the driver's seat."

This year is likely to see a great deal of legislation enacted to bring trucks under control. But truck lobbies are powerful and results will depend largely upon the organization and activity of the opposition. Exchange, spoke over radio station WHAM Jan. 11 in opposition to the domestic allotment bill.

## Meeting of Kansas Farmers Elevator Ass'n

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas held its annual meeting Apr. 3, 4 and 5 at Hutchinson, Kan., the sessions being held in the Chamber of Commerce with 300 registered and L. E. Webb of Dodge City presiding.

The managers held a meeting with John H. Holmes, of Lewis, presiding, on the afternoon of the first day. In the evening a demonstration of grain inspection methods was given by T. B. Armstrong, the new Kansas chief grain inspector, in the laboratory in the Rorabaugh-Wiley Bldg.

Speakers at the banquet in the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night were C. C. Cogswell of Pretty Prairie and Frank Carlson.

C. S. BISHOP led a long discussion of motor fuels.

VANCE RUCKER, extension marketing specialist of the State College at Manhattan told how his department had worked to increase the percentage of business directed from the co-operative elevators to the Co-operative Commission Co. from 33 per cent in 1930 to 64 per cent in 1932.

W. H. THOMPSON, Fort Dodge, Ia., told of the work of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

RALPH SNYDER, of Manhattan, pres. of the Kansas Farm Bureau, as the principal speaker the last day, explained the farm relief bill.

The resolutions com'ite, M. Hatton of Mount Hope chairman, brought in resolutions thanking those who had contributed to making the meeting a success.

A com'ite was named to study the feasibility of organizing a mutual fire insurance company.

The old directors were re-elected: L. E. Webb, J. B. Brown of Larned, and L. Mott of Kiowa.

## Thymol Blue, the "Chemical Nose," Good for Carbon Dioxide Detection Only

Thymol Blue, the "chemical nose," has the property of turning from blue to yellow when lowered into a bin of grain and exposed to acid gases such as carbon dioxide. This process is obviously simpler than the use of canaries or white mice by which some terminal elevator superintendents determine the safety of lowering a worker into a bin.

Thymol blue would not have any value whatever for the detection of carbon monoxide in grain bins, which behaves quite differently.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has done quite a bit of work along the line of protective devices to prevent danger from noxious gases.—A. B. Corey, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Ed. Note: This discussion developed at the recent convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A.)

## From Abroad

France recently decreed that millers must use 100% domestic wheat in flour manufacture.

Construction of a grain elevator of 7,000 tons capacity is proposed by the harbor master of Malmö, Sweden.

Italy has increased the percentage of domestic wheat which must be ground by mills in the Southern area to 75 and 90%.

Denmark on Apr. 5 enacted a law effective until Dec. 31 requiring import permits for grain, feedstuffs and seeds for sowing.

Construction of a grain elevator at Oslo with 15,000 tons capacity has been recommended by the Norwegian Grain Council.

Germany contemplates encouraging cultivation of flaxseed by requiring oil mills to use a certain percentage of home grown flax.

England's acreage of wheat is 17% larger than in 1932 under the stimulus of the Wheat Quota Law. This is the first increase since the war.

France voted \$800,000 Apr. 7 to encourage farmers to denature wheat, making it unfit for human consumption while remaining suitable for live stock.

China and Japan during March bought 3,000,000 bus. of wheat from Argentina, an unusual transaction, due to the high price at which Pacific Coast wheat is held.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n has adopted a resolution recommending that Empire grown grain should be admitted duty free irrespective of the route by which consigned.

Foreign corn in Canada on Mar. 31 as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics included 9,424 bus. from Argentina and 1,625,126 from South Africa, total 1,634,550 bus., against 1,443,246 a year ago.

Paris, France.—France has set an import quota on corn for the first time in history, in order to encourage feeding of low grade native wheat. The import ruling is effective April 1, and will be in force for three months, limiting corn imports to 163,000 tons.

Sir Herbert Robson has been elected chairman of the Baltic Mercantile & Shipping Exchange, London. He has been in the grain business since 1895, and during the war resided at New York as chairman of the British government's Wheat Export Co.

France has placed an import contingent of about 300,000 short tons of corn and corn products for the first two quarters of 1933. This amount compares with around 560,000 tons imported during the same period of last year. The contingent for the second quarter, April-June, is only a little over 100,000 tons against some 250,000 actually imported for the same time in 1932.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Harrisburg, Ark.—The Mouton Rice Mill Co. is erecting a mill here of 500 barrels daily capacity, which will employ 20 men and start operation late in June. The mill is being erected north of the rice warehouse of Bott Bros., who are also stockholders in the Mouton Rice Mill Co. Bott Bros. already have about 60,000 bus. of rice stored ready to be milled. Mr. Mouton, of Stuttgart, will be manager of the new plant.

## CALIFORNIA

Chico, Cal.—The Northern Star Mills has installed a new bleaching machine.

Lancaster, Cal.—The Fernando Valley Feed & Supply Co., whose main plant is at Van Nuys, on Mar. 31 formally opened its new branch here, refreshments, prizes and dancing featuring the program. About 1,000 persons attended. The building is 44x125 feet, and contains a feed mixing plant, a full line of feeds and supplies and also poultry equipment. The branch was established because of the rapid growth of the poultry industry in the Antelope Valley, where it is located.

## CANADA

Wyoming, Ont.—Wark Bros.' elevator and grist mill burned Apr. 13; loss, \$20,000; partly insured.

Calgary, Alta.—The plant of the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., at this point, will be improved by the erection of 450,000 bus. of wheat storage.

Lashburn, Sask.—William Jenkins, agent for the Federal Grain Elevator Co., committed suicide in the elevator, on Apr. 18, by going up in the manlift and then jumping 50 feet into an empty bin, being killed instantly. He left a note on the door that he was to be found within.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Robbins Lightning Protection Ltd., has just been awarded the contract for installing lightning protection on 3,000 grain elevators and 500 grain elevator annexes in Western Canada by the Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., of this city. This is the largest single contract ever awarded for lightning protection in the grain industry, but it should prove profitable to all parties concerned, because lightning rods properly installed do protect the isolated elevator from lightning.

## ILLINOIS

Oblong, Ill.—A feed mill is being erected here by Mack Morey, who will equip it with new machinery.

Langley, Ill.—S. C. Bartlett & Co. intend to install a ten-ton truck scale in their elevator here soon.

Paris, Ill.—Floyd A. Burton, hay shipper, died Mar. 11, after an illness of three weeks, at the age of 41 years.

Hudson, Ill.—Roy E. Taylor's elevator burned at 8:30 p. m., Apr. 21. Concrete drier house also burned but the office was saved.

Lerna, Ill.—Ray Tewell, of this place, has leased the building and equipment of the Lerna Milling Co. from Dave Greer and has started operation.

Haldane, Ill.—We are installing a 10-ton truck scale, rebuilding the floor of our driveway and putting in new dump sinks.—R. C. Rabenberg, Haldane Farmers Elevator Co.

Mendota, Ill.—The local office of Beach & Pierce has been changed to L. E. Beach & Co., members Chicago Board of Trade. L. E. Beach and Arthur Orth are in charge.

Stark, Ill.—The two elevators at this point formerly owned by the O. F. Smith Co., of Peoria, have been bot by Foster Bros., of Peoria, who have leased them to the Wyoming Grain Co. After repairing, one of the elevators will be operated by the Wyoming Co. and the other one will be opened after business warrants it.

Nauvoo, Ill.—Donald Gregory, of Keota, Ia., has bot a mill here. Mr. Gregory was a partner for several years with his father, W. S. Gregory, in the milling business at Keota.

Rutland, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co., managed by Chester K. West, has built a new chimney from the ground up and completely rearranged the office heating system to meet insurance standards.

Morris, Ill.—The Corn Belt Barge Line Co., of Ottawa, is reported to be planning a terminal here, which will be used as a grain loading station and later may be enlarged to include other commodities.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Gardner-Fraser Milling Co., operating the Galesburg Milling Co., has consented to adjudication in bankruptcy. Involuntary proceedings were started by several creditors a few weeks ago.

Peoria, Ill.—The United States Industrial Alcohol Co. resumed production at its local distillery on Apr. 5, after a temporary shutdown. Between 4,000 and 5,000 bus. of corn will be used at the plant daily.

Polo, Ill.—Lloyd Kroh has purchased the interest of his brother, Truman Kroh, in the Kroh Bros. feed mill business and will continue to operate the mill and handle a complete line of seeds, feeds and plants as in the past.

Griswold, Ill.—Hugh Hamilton, manager of the Griswold Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator for the past four years, has resigned and has been succeeded temporarily by Eugene Kiley, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Culm, Ill.

Morrisonville, Ill.—Theo. H. Langen, farmer, has been appointed manager of the Morrisonville Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator. C. A. Simcox, of Assumption, a grain man, is assisting Mr. Langen until he becomes acquainted with his new duties.

Homer, Ill.—A bill to dissolve partnership, for accounting and for a receiver is reported to have been filed by Alva Current and Harry Current against William H. Current, all of the firm of L. M. Current & Sons, one of the oldest elevator concerns in the state.

Springfield, Ill.—The 4-H Club work is usually accredited to the activities of the farm adviser. Yet the Session Acts of 1931 show a separate appropriation of \$80,000 for this club work for two years. In addition there was an appropriation of \$40,000 per year for the payment of 4-H Club premiums. So the farm adviser should not claim the credit for 4-H Club work.—Dr. Luckey.

Morris, Ill.—The many friends of R. C. Jordan, long with the Commercial Dept. of the I. C. R. R., will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying a well-earned rest and, being on the retired list, is devoting his time to sightseeing. Many years ago Mr. Jordan managed the Burlington Elevator at Burlington, Ia., for Harris & Co., and later managed the I. C. R. R.'s elevators "C" and "D" at New Orleans. For several years he was in charge of the Port Commission's public elevator at New Orleans and devised a new and satisfactory system of maintaining the average quality of outbound shipments. At present he will reside in Morris.

Springfield, Ill.—Less than two hours after midnight, Apr. 10 (the date on which arrests could be resumed according to the ruling of a circuit judge who dissolved the injunction that has been protecting overlength trucks under the new law, as reported in the Journals last number), state highway police arrested the drivers of three over-length trucks and trailer combinations at Geneva, Ill., thus renewing their war against highway freight trains. Operators were given until Apr. 11 to remove their long equipment from the highways. By the new law a reduction was made from 65 to 40 feet as the maximum legal length of any truck and trailer combination, the maximum for any single unit being 35 feet. The trucks and trailers of the three arrested measured 45, 48 and 49 feet.

Dillsburg, Ill.—The Robert Wood & Co. elevator changed hands early this month, when George Wood, who has operated it for several years, retired from the company. C. A. Crane, assisted by his son Glenn, is now operating it.

Triumph, Ill.—G. A. Pohl, who formerly operated one of the two elevators here now operated by the farmers, is reported to be contemplating the erection of an elevator, to have a capacity of about 15,000 bus. and to be of studded construction.

Herscher, Ill.—J. G. Etzel, who has been associated with J. W. Overacker and Fred Stout as manager of the grain elevator here, has bot the interest of Mr. Overacker, and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm name of the Herscher Grain Co., with Mr. Etzel continuing as manager. Mr. Stout remains as a partner.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Two Board of Trade memberships sold on Apr. 11 for \$7,500 each.

The convention of the Ass'n of Operative Millers will meet at the Hotel Sherman, this city, June 5 to 9.

A petition to enlarge the wheat pit of the Board of Trade has been referred to the real estate committee of the board.

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its annual convention in this city, at the Medinah Athletic Club, June 5 to 9.

Gordon Hannah, having captured the blue ribbon at the recent sneezing marathon, is back to normal again and working earnestly every day.—Ker-Chew!

At the Apr. 27 meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club, which will be held in the Grill Room of the Board of Trade Bldg., "Economic Conditions in Continental Europe" will be the subject of the address by Col. T. A. Siqueland, of the First National Bank. The meeting is open to the public, and the charge for dinner, which will be served at 6 p. m., will be \$1.

Announcement has been made that on Apr. 30 the co-partnership of Alfred Hill & Co. will be dissolved and on May 1 a new co-partnership will be formed under the firm name of Hill & Co., composed of the following general partners: Alfred R. Hill, Kenneth P. Hill, Irving T. Bartlett, Norman S. Hill, Douglas W. Hill, James R. Gibson, Lucian B. Layne and Spencer S. Allen.

Many of the grain commission houses were swamped by the tremendous trade in grain futures on Apr. 19, clerks in some instances working all night in checking up the trades and writing out confirmations of the day's sales and purchases. Owing to the rush of business the clearing corporation of the Board of Trade stayed open all night, the last commission house turning in its report at 2 a. m.

John J. Badenoch, veteran grain merchant, at one time police commissioner of this city also pres. of the board of education, celebrated his 82nd birthday on Apr. 19. Among the mementoes of the day received by him was a card signed by Pres. Peter B. Carey, of the Board of Trade, and over 100 members of the cash grain crowd. Mr. Badenoch holds the honor of being the oldest living active member of the exchange.

We are indebted to Sec'y Clutton, of the Board of Trade, for a copy of the 75th annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932. It is a cloth-bound book, printed in clear type on good paper. It contains the usual matter of interest to Board of Trade men, including a list of the membership of that body, its rules and regulations, annual reports of the various committees of the Board, grain crops of the United States and of the world, visible supply of grain, tariff duties, harvest time of the world, foreign weights and measures, shipments of grain and flour from Chicago by lake and by rail since 1875, daily prices at Chicago of different commodities, and many more similar statistics.



New members of the Board of Trade include Hans Rothschild, senior partner of Sutro Bros. & Co., New York City; James M. Butler, of Detroit, Mich., and John Garrity.

J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster, is preparing models of grain handling facilities showing the development which has taken place in this country during the last 75 years. This most interesting exhibit will be shown in operation on the ground floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. during the Century of Progress.

## INDIANA

Ade (Brook p. o.), Ind.—C. O. Gifford, who for several years past has managed the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, has bot an elevator at Galveston, Ind., which he is now operating.

Frankfort, Ind.—Carl W. Sims is reported to be making fine progress. It has been a long, hard pull and his friends will be glad to know that he is on the road to recovery from his long illness.

West Point, Ind.—W. W. Pearson has moved to this point from Galveston, Ind., where he recently sold his elevator, known as the Urms-ton Elevtr. from the name of the former owner, to C. O. Gifford.

Galveston, Ind.—I have purchased the Urms-ton Elevtr. here [from W. W. Pearson, who bot it last winter] and took possession Apr. 10. I will handle grain, feed, seed, fertilizer and coal. Gifford Grain & Feed Co., C. O. Gifford [formerly at Ade, Brook p. o.]

Veedersburg, Ind.—The Veedersburg Grain Co. has bot the flour mill property on East Second St. formerly operated by the Bish Feed Co. The property was owned by the Farmers Milling & Elevtr. Co. The new owners will do custom grinding and feed mixing and carry a complete line of feeds.

Bluffton, Ind.—Henry C. Arnold, 89 years of age, retired grain man and banker, died at his home here, on Apr. 3, from the infirmities of old age. Mr. Arnold came to this city in 1856. He organized the Henry C. Arnold & Son Co., which operated grain elevators here, at Pennville, Montpelier, Poneto, Ossian and other towns. He was pres. of the First National Bank here, retiring in 1910. His widow, a son and four daughters survive.

Amboy, Ind.—Wilson Lavengood, formerly engaged in the grain business, died at his home in Marion on Mar. 30, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Lavengood was engaged in the grain and mercantile business for many years at McGrawsville and then came to Amboy about 24 years ago, where he and his brother, J. S. Lavengood, built a grain elevator, which he operated for several years. From here he moved to Marion, where he engaged in the clothing business with another brother, retiring later. His widow and one son survive him.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Several smaller Indiana towns have recently been given slight reductions in light and power rates by the Northern Indiana Power Co., but the reductions are too small to be of much help. The company sent its own representatives out to called meetings of electricity users in these smaller towns and got them to agree to its own proposed new schedule, and now those who signed up for it are complaining of increased rates in many cases, or a higher minimum monthly charge. The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has a power rate com'te whose purpose is to help grain dealers in any way possible in their power rate problems. This com'te and Sec'y Sale are always available and ready to give assistance.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co., whose corn products mill burned last October with a loss of more than \$200,000, has let the contract for the construction of a new plant, larger than the old one, to be five stories high, the main building 50x70 feet and the warehouse 100x40. Contract calls for completion by June 12, machinery to be installed by August, in time for the new corn crop. The mill will continue to manufacture hominy, meal, grits, hominy feed, corn oil and brewers' meal and grits. Twenty-four hour a day operation is planned, with a 3,600 bus. daily capacity. The mill will be of "slow burning construction," mill-type brick, steel sash, floors of hard maple and sills and wall copings of concrete. The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has been re-organized, with Frank L. Keck as pres., Dr. R. E. Wilson vice-pres., Nelson E. Kelley general manager, and L. H. Sentman plant superintendent.

St. Joe, Ind.—After spending several weeks in remodeling and reconditioning the mill here, Ray Knisely, of Grabill, and E. W. Woods, of Fort Wayne, have re-opened it. Flour is being manufactured, and feeds, cornmeal and graham flour will be added as the demand justifies.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Luther Greenwood, former accountant of the W. C. Babcock Grain Co., has taken over the buying and selling of grain formerly handled by Clarence A. Ross, whose death was reported in the Mar. 22 Journals. For 14 years Mr. Ross had been manager of the Babcock Co.'s holdings, which include a line of nine elevators in this state, one being located in this city.

## IOWA

Kanawha, Ia.—H. H. Veldhouse lost his elevator, half full of grain, by fire on Apr. 21.

Chester, Ia.—E. E. Fergusson's elevator burned at 1:30 a. m. Apr. 6; loss, \$3,000; partly insured.

Springville, Ia.—We will iron-clad the sides of our 20,000-bu. elevator and our warehouse soon.—John S. Armstrong.

Anamosa, Ia.—We are putting new plates in our attrition mill and expect to install a feed mixer.—Elmer Headlee, Anamosa Milling Co.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Joseph McNamara has bot the feed grinding mill formerly owned and operated by Fred Kerber and is operating it himself.

Badger, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into recently and the safe ransacked, but it yielded nothing of value to the thieves.—Art Torkelson.

Dallas Center, Ia.—The Dallas Center Feed Milling Co. is installing a 25-barrel midget flour mill and other equipment.—F. A. Gronert, prop. Creston Flour Mills (Creston, Ia.).

Marshalltown, Ia.—John Bass has recovered from the serious auto accident that laid him up for several months, and seems to be none the worse for it except for a slight limp.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., of Omaha, on Mar. 15 bot and took over the Ft. Dodge Flour & Feed Co., a subsidiary of the J. V. Bass Co., of Marshalltown, Ia.

Shambaugh, Ia.—J. M. Pfender, proprietor of the Shambaugh Flour Mills, has taken over the management of his plant, which had been leased to John Pierce, of Clarinda, Ia.—F. A. Gronert.

Atlantic, Ia.—Mr. Beadle, proprietor of the Atlantic Roller Mills, grain shippers and feed manufacturers, who has been in ill health for several months, has returned to his office.—F. A. Gronert.

Carroll, Ia.—Lambert Baumhover, owner of the Carroll Roller Mills that burned in March, contemplates rebuilding. The new mill will be two stories, about 40x60 feet, of hollow tile or brick construction.

Aplington, Ia.—Peter Luppen, former second man at the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, is now manager of the elevator, having succeeded Wm. Van Gerpen several weeks ago. Mr. Van Gerpen is now buying livestock here.—A. T.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—Roscoe Gage was recently re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here for the next year. His assistant, Lee Hurlbut, was also re-appointed.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Ralston, Ia.—Just before dark, on Apr. 4, two men stepped out of a car (driven by a woman) in front of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, held up the manager, Mr. Nicholson, and an auditor, escaping with \$100 in cash. They over-looked a larger amount of money, some one coming to the elevator hastening their departure.

Estherville, Ia.—Marauders entered the warehouse of the Jones & Co. feed mill, during the night of Apr. 14, by hammering the lock, and ripped open 40 sacks of grain, spilling the contents on the floor. Apparently nothing was stolen.

Granger, Ia.—My elevator [that burned Mar. 18] will be rebuilt. Cause of fire unknown; grain fully insured; elevator about half insured; elevator contained 2,200 bus. of corn and 1,800 bus. of oats at the time of the fire.—Tom Berryman.

Lamoni, Ia.—W. C. Moon, one of the proprietors of the Barr & Moon Feed Mill, was held up by two bandits at 8 p. m., Apr. 15, while he was alone in the office, and forced, at the point of a gun, to open the cash register. His pockets were also rifled.

Monticello, Ia.—During the past few weeks we have installed an Allis Double Roll for making rolled oats, and a reel for screening cracked corn. Earlier this year we bought a portable hammer mill to operate in connection with our stationary plant.—E. H. Huibregtse, Monticello Feed Mill.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The J. V. Bass Co., feed-stuffs and flour jobbers, is being consolidated with the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., of Omaha, the business of the Bass Co. being conducted as heretofore but under the name of the Nebraska Consolidated Co. Mr. Bass will be actively associated with the management and sales.

Des Moines, Ia.—Very possibly our convention will be postponed until next fall, following the plan that has been adopted by the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. So many of our Iowa banks are closed and we feel a great many of our dealers could not attend the convention under present conditions.—Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, D. O. Milligan, sec'y.

Osage, Ia.—Workmen are cleaning up the remains of the elevator of the Osage Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. which burned Jan. 31 and in the very near future a new warehouse and office will be built to replace it. The building will be 28x76, of frame construction and sheet iron covering. Office will take up 16x28 of this. They may install a new scale also. Karl Schmidt is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Reinbeck, Ia.—The Hi-Bred Corn Co., of Grimes, Ia., has purchased the old grain elevator formerly owned by the Central Grain & Lbr. Co., of Dubuque (operated locally as the Reinbeck Lbr. Co.), and sold about a year ago to the Hetler Lbr. Co., and will install a seed corn drying plant, the seed to be raised on farms in this section under the supervision of the Hi-Bred Co. The elevator, the top of which was damaged by fire a year ago and never repaired, will be remodeled and enlarged by the Williams Const. Co., an addition, 24x40 feet, being added, with a second cupola to provide storage space for several thousand bus. of corn, as well as to house the drier and other equipment to be installed. Sec'y of Agriculture H. A. Wallace is pres. of the Hi-Bred Co.

## KANSAS

Hiawatha, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of Ward Salisbury on Apr. 12.

Harper, Kan.—The mill plant of the Imperial Flour Mills Co. was damaged by windstorm on Apr. 12.

Caldwell, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the mill plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on Mar. 24.

### KANSAS ELEVATOR CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Buyers and Sellers of Milling Wheat and Coarse Grains

750,000 Bus. Storage at Topeka, Kans.  
Phone or Wire

### Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate

Protection on

Elevators—Grain—Dwellings  
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

### Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity



Midway, Kan.—The elevator of the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. was damaged by windstorm recently.

St. John, Kan.—On Apr. 12 the wind blew down the smokestack on the plant of the Kansas Milling Co.

Salina, Kan.—W. J. Cates, superintendent of the Shellbarger Mill & Elevtr. Co. here, is on the road to recovery from his recent serious attack of pneumonia.

Johnson, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co.'s elevator, also the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, were entered by thieves, Apr. 3, who got only a few pennies from the latter company's safe.

Zarah, Kan.—James B. King has been appointed to succeed Stanley Bucknell as manager of the Zarah Grain & Elevtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Bucknell retiring on account of illness.—Zarah Grain & Elevtr. Co., by James B. King.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Rea-Patterson Milling Co., which resumed operations recently, under the direction of its receivers, C. O. Ross and H. Read, Jr., has put the flour mill on a 24-hour schedule. The feed unit is operating also.

Manter, Kan.—Thieves who entered the elevator here operated by Lloyd Bailey, during the night of Apr. 3, put the safe in a car, also stolen, drove two miles north of this place and opened the safe with chisels and a sledge hammer. They got about 70 cents in stamps for their trouble. The contents of the safe, mostly business papers, were left scattered over the ground.

Wichita, Kan.—Roger S. Hurd, a former pres. of the Board of Trade, pres. and general manager of the Red Star Milling Co. and a director of General Mills, Inc., died at his home here, Apr. 17, after an illness of about a week. He had been suffering from uremic poisoning for some time but his condition was not considered alarming. Mr. Hurd gained wide recognition for his work on the national market survey com'te, which visited 26 grain markets in the interest of uniform grades for wheat, which he helped greatly in establishing. Mr. Hurd, who was only 42 years of age, is survived by his widow and four children.

Lyons, Kan.—The Central Kansas Milling Corp.'s plant here, which includes a 600-barrel mill and an elevator, has been leased by J. M. Blair, manager of the Lyons Flour Milling Co., whose plant burned last December. The Central Kansas Corp.'s elevator at Pollard, Kan., has also been leased by Mr. Blair, whose company has continued its business since the fire by getting flour from other plants. As reported in the Journals last number the Lyons Flour Milling Co. is rebuilding its headhouse at its property here. The Central Kansas Milling Corp. will continue its local selling organization, getting its feed and flour from Mr. Blair.

## KENTUCKY

Auburn, Ky.—Wind damaged the roof of the Auburn Roller Mills on Mar. 1.

Providence, Ky.—Edgar M. and Elmer D. Young have bot. the Phoenix Mill and are now operating it under the name of the Phoenix Milling Co.

Louisville, Ky.—The annual convention of the American Millers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Kentucky Hotel, May 17, 18 and 19. Tom W. Vinson is sec'y.

Somerset, Ky.—E. M. Cain, who conducts a milling, seed and feed business under the name of E. M. & C. B. Cain & Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are listed at \$18,572 and assets at \$12,103.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce include Fred H. Magoon.

Lloyd Dorsey, oldest grain inspector, attached to the inspection department of the Chamber of Commerce for nearly 40 years, has been retired.—R. C. N.

Farmers Service Bureau, incorporated; capital stock, 5,000 shares common, par value \$10 each; incorporators: G. Fred Obrecht, Edna Chandlee and Harry P. Richardson.

Governor Ritchie has signed the bill passed at the recent session of the Maryland Legislature levying an extraordinary tax on chain stores operating in Maryland.—R. C. N.

A new phase in the corn trade, and of quite recent development, is the barging of corn from Buffalo to Norfolk and other southern ports via the New York Canal, Hudson River and Atlantic Coast.—R. C. N.

A com'te of the three railroads maintaining export grain elevators at this port has under discussion a plan for concentrating the movement of all export grain thru one elevator, as an economy measure.—R. C. N.

## MICHIGAN

Brown City, Mich.—The Eureka Elevtr. Co. sustained windstorm damage to its property recently.

Elmdale, Mich.—The property of the Elmdale Elevtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Norvell, Mich.—The flour mill here, also the Ryan Buckwheat Mill, have been taken over by Wm. F. Miller & Son.

Lansing, Mich.—The National Hay Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city July 24 and 25, at the Olds Hotel.

Wheeler, Mich.—The Bradford bean elevator burned shortly after midnight Apr. 12; cause of fire unknown; partly insured. The contents, largely beans, were destroyed also.

Corunna, Mich.—An addition is being erected to the F. C. Chapman warehouse elevator, which will about double the floor space. Mr. Chapman buys grain and beans and handles seeds and feeds also.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The old grist mill at the foot of South Gremps St., one of the few remaining landmarks of this town, has been ordered razed by the state insurance department, as it is considered a serious fire hazard. It is a three-story frame building and was erected in 1838.

Forest Hill, Mich.—Harry J. Hudson, for years pres. of the Shepherd Elevtr. Co., Shepherd, Mich., which recently closed out its interests, has leased the 12,000-bu. bean and grain elevator here for a year, with the option of continuance. E. N. Post & Son own the elevator, which has coal and hay sheds adjoining. The equipment of the elevator includes an up-to-date bean picker.

Burton, Mich.—James N. McBride, a leader of bean growers, died at his home here last month, apparently from a heart attack, death coming while he slept at night. He was 68 years of age. He was active in his efforts to secure better prices for bean growers, only a few months ago having called a meeting at Owosso, Mich., in an effort to get the farmers to hold their beans until the price should rise to \$2.50 per hundred. Mr. McBride had served three separate terms in the state legislature.

## MINNESOTA

Morton, Minn.—W. H. Castle, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, died at his home recently, at the age of 67 years.

Marshall, Minn.—M. B. Smart and R. R. Wetherbee contemplate starting a small flour mill having a capacity of 50 barrels per day.

Holdingford, Minn.—The elevator here owned by J. J. Vos, burned about the middle of April, together with its adjacent buildings; loss, \$10,000.

Asbury (Granite Falls p. o.), Minn.—The elevator here has been re-opened, with J. S. Allen as manager. Poultry and hog feeds will be handled.

Willmar, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores, Inc., have leased the elevator and warehouses of the New London Milling Co. and will operate them.

New London, Minn.—The New London Milling Co. is reported to have discontinued business and to have leased its local property to the Foley Milling & Elevtr. Co., of Foley, Minn.

Stewart, Minn.—The Empire Elevtr. Co. will not rebuild its elevator that burned here last month. It is disposing of the remaining sheds and the coal that was untouched by the fire. Some of the grain was salvaged for stock feed.

Pipestone, Minn.—The New London Milling Co. is closing its elevator and feed mill at this point, after disposing of the feed on hand, unless the property should be rented. Fred Stolte, former manager, has taken employment with an oil company.

DeGraff, Minn.—Thomas Geheren, of Johnson, has been appointed manager of the Car-gill Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Thief River Falls Seed House has installed a complete line of machinery for manufacturing feeds. The company has just contracted to supply one large turkey grower with 20 tons of feed and another with 10 tons. H. M. Hoel is manager.

Caledonia, Minn.—T. J. Schiltz, former manager of the local branch of the Farm Service Stores, which has been closed for several months, has bot the mill and grinding equipment and is now operating under his own name. Mr. Schiltz was associated with his brother for many years in operating the Schiltz Bros. elevator.

St. Paul, Minn.—A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature requiring portable mills to take out a license from the auditor of the county in which they are to operate, the fee for which shall be \$100 "for each feed or food grinder, oat huller or mill, and the license shall expire one year from the date of issuance thereof."

Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Cook, a member of the Board of Trade for 40 years until three years ago, and associated with the Gregory-Carter grain interests of Minneapolis, died Apr. 3. Mr. Cook was the first manager of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n. He is survived by two sons, Hamilton, manager of the local office of Hallet & Carey Co., and Jennison, of Tulsa, Okla.

Moorehead, Minn.—Fred O. Olsen, who is in partnership with his brother, Robert Olsen, in the N. J. Olsen Co., grain dealers, here, was elected mayor of Fargo, N. D., in the recent election, with a lead of 391 votes over his closest opponent. There were seven candidates in the race. Mr. Olsen has resided in Fargo 27 years. He is sec'y and manager of the Olsen Co. here, but also has other business interests in Fargo.

St. Paul, Minn.—Starting July 1, chain businesses operating in this state will be taxed, according to a legislative act which became law on Apr. 12 by the governor's signature. The tax ranges from \$5 a store in chains of not more than 10 stores, to \$155 a store in chains of more than 50 stores. The measure also assesses a graduated tax on annual gross sales of the units, varying from 1/20th of 1% on amounts up to \$100,000 to 1% on amounts in excess of \$1,000,000. Co-operative ass'ns organized under Minnesota law are exempt. Firms handling grain, fuel, building materials, gasoline and oil need not pay a tax on sales of these commodities, provided such sales comprise 95% of the gross. The law defines a chain as two or more units owned or operated under common management.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been bot by William M. Paris, general manager Fleischmann Maltng Co., Chicago.

H. J. Bergman, of the Bergman Millfeed Co., is occupying office quarters with the Newsome Commission Co. in the Corn Exchange Bldg.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It is reported that the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. contemplates the construction of an elevator at 41st St. and the Milwaukee tracks, to cost \$30,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Charles Lonsdale Dickey, a grain broker with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., of which his father is president, was married to Miss Elizabeth Haumerson, of Janesville, Wis., Apr. 8.

Northern States Flour Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares at a par value of \$100; incorporators: Lawrence S. Gregory, Ralph C. Soble, G. Mehlin; to deal in grain, cereals, etc., and to manufacture flour and its by-products.

## MISSOURI

Clifton Hill, Mo.—Lightning damaged a motor in the plant of the M. F. A. Co-op. Ass'n on Mar. 30.

St. Louis, Mo.—John M. Henry is now associated with the local office of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago, as a solicitor. Mr. Henry was formerly with the Grain Stabilization Corp.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. R. Taylor, local manager of Stratton Grain Co., recently returned from a month's visit to Miami, Fla. In the party were also John Kellogg and H. M. Stratton and families, of Chicago and Milwaukee.



St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. Zurick, telegraph operator formerly here with Goffe & Carkener, Inc., and Uhlmann Grain Co., and more recently in the employ of B. C. Christopher & Co. at Topeka, Kan., was killed in an automobile accident Apr. 15.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank E. Kauffman, a member of the Merchants Exchange for 48 years, retiring in 1931, died, on Apr. 8, at Grottoes, Va., at the age of 82 years. He was formerly a director of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., of this city.

Rosendale, Mo.—The Rosendale Water Mills, manufacturers of feed, cereals and flour, have discontinued their waterpower because of an irrigation project and are operating by electricity. D. L. Max is the proprietor.—F. A. Gronert, prop. Creston Flour Mills (Creston, Ia.).

Tipton, Mo.—Veulemans & Sons, operators of the Tipton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, have moved to their own building across the street, where they will handle grain and feeds. They will grind cornmeal on an old pair of burrs that has been in use for 100 years. The Tipton Elvtr. Co. is now operating its own elevator, buying and selling grain, all kinds of millfeed, also produce.

Kansas City, Mo.—Maurice J. Lane, head of the M. J. Lane Grain Co., died at his home in this city Apr. 17, following a year's illness from an intestinal trouble. Mr. Lane, who was 69 years of age, had been a member of the Board of Trade for 35 years. At an earlier age he was engaged in the hay business and served as pres. of the Hay Merchants Ass'n. He came to this city in 1884. Surviving him are his widow and one son.

Otterville, Mo.—The elevator, grounds and equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which was sold a year ago in March [to Mr. Homan] and operated by Paul Burns [former manager] for three or four months [as reported at the time in the Journals] was closed until Oct. 1, 1932, at which time I opened it and have been in operation here since. It is now privately owned, no one being connected with it except my father, C. W. Homan, who owns the building and grounds, and myself, owner of stock. We sell thru the farmers channel and cater to the farm trade.—Mrs. Alice Reed, mgr. Farmers Elvtr.

## MONTANA

Wolf Point, Mont.—Andrew Hansen, manager of the local flour mill, has installed a 25-h.p. semi-diesel engine to supply power for the plant, replacing an electric motor. Mr. Hansen believes he can reduce his power cost to one-half and probably one-third of the former cost.

Finch, Mont.—The cause of the fire that destroyed the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here Mar. 23, reported in the Journals last number, was said to have been sparks from a passing engine; loss on building, \$8,000, partly insured; loss on wheat (belonging to J. L. Storm), \$5,000, fully insured.

Hysham, Mont.—C. A. Vieths, manager of the Hysham grain elevator, is erecting a flour mill close to the elevator site, having purchased a mill and equipment formerly operated at Ingomar, and moving it to this location. The building was moved in sections by truck, 14 trips being necessary to bring over all the material. The new mill will have a capacity of 15 barrels per day.

## NEBRASKA

Mynard, Neb.—J. H. Adams, owner of the elevator that has been operated by the firm of Gillespie & Adams, has sold the elevator to C. E. Metzger.

Murray, Neb.—Lewis Hobson, of Plattsmouth, has leased the mill here and will operate it.

Lincoln, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange, held Apr. 8, the following directors were elected: J. M. Hammond, W. T. Barstow and John M. Paul.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Senate has passed the Anderson Bill, providing for the warehousing of grain on farms, by a vote of 28 to 0, and the bill has passed to the House.

Cedar Creek, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose elevator burned several months ago, has bot the elevator that has been operated by Raymond Lohnes, retaining Edward Kelly as manager.

Dix, Neb.—Gene Binning, who last summer took over the M. T. Frederick Grain Co.'s elevator (also known by the older name of Cheyenne Mill & Elvtr. Co.) is having the elevator put in good repair for the coming season, the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. doing the work.

Hastings, Neb.—Twenty members of the Southern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n met in this city on the evening of Apr. 7. Discussion of proposed trucking laws and other legislation occupied much of the time, the discussion being led by Richard McMullen, of Doniphan.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange include George W. Gethro.

Boston, Mass.—Mowry Grain Co., incorporated; Arthur F. Hopkins, pres. and treas.; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in grain, feed, hay and flour.

Whitefield, N. H.—Fire at 1:30 a. m. Apr. 5, badly damaged the grain mill and store, known as the Brown Mill and leased by the F. F. Spaulding Co. The fire started near the chimney, the roof and second floor being badly gutted. Grain in the bins was a total loss and that on the main floor was soaked by water. The damage amounted to several thousand dollars.

Boston, Mass.—At the annual banquet of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, to be held on May 10, the formation of a New England Bourse will be discussed, for different commodity activities relating to grain, flour, cotton, wool, tobacco, fruit, dairy products, etc., headquarters of the bourse to be in this city. It is expected that many "key" men in the leading commodity fields will attend the meeting, to which all the governors and various New England commissioners of agriculture will be invited, and presidents of some national and of many local and state organizations are expected to attend. Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace has already been announced as a speaker. The complete formation of such a bourse would require about three years, it is said, but the first steps will be taken at the May 10 gathering. Among the many guests invited to the meeting are the presidents of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Buffalo Corn Exchange, the heads of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Stock Exchange, Millers National Federation, New England Bakers Ass'n, New England Shippers Advisory Board, Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, National Wool Mfrs. Ass'n, National Ass'n of Cotton Mfrs., and many others.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The office of F. C. Greutker, manager of the Cereal By-Products Co., has been moved to 424 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include William J. Fee, of the Continental Grain Co.; associate members include Samuel Engelberg and S. E. Rothschild.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Cereal Mills, owned and operated by the Pratt Food Co. with headquarters in Philadelphia, is resuming operation of its white corn mills for producing brewers' corn goods.

New York, N. Y.—The Produce Exchange has appointed the following nominating com'tee, to name the officers and directors to be voted on at the annual election to be held June 5: C. W. Andrus, chairman, John A. Anger, H. J. Greenbank, L. G. Leverich, John M. Murray, I. D. Noll, Winchester Noyes, F. O. Seaver and A. L. Snow.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corn Exchange, held Apr. 11, three directors for the ensuing three years were elected as follows: George W. Martin, Wayland P. Frost and Thomas C. O'Brien. The hold-over directors are as follows: E. B. Black, E. B. Collard, E. J. Koehnlein, J. G. McKillen, J. J. Rammacher and J. B. Stouten. At the meeting of the board of directors, held Apr. 13, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Pres., J. J. Rammacher; vice-pres., J. G. McKillen; treas., J. B. Stouten; sec'y and assistant treas., Fred E. Pond.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Minto, N. D.—F. J. Lizakowski and son plan to open a flour mill here in the old brick building of the power plant.

Barney, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of this point, is a new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Mapleton, N. D.—Donald Otos has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding H. B. Eggert, resigned.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Nelson Grain Co., of Fargo, grain brokers, has opened offices in the First National Bank Bldg. here, with Thomas Buchanan as manager.

Hunter, N. D.—Ed Collins is acting as manager of the Hunter Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding George Bristol, who died recently, as reported in the Journals last number.

Barlow, N. D.—B. C. Hanson, formerly of Tower City and Nome, is the new manager of the Barlow Grain & Stock Exchange's elevator, succeeding T. Levno, resigned, who has gone to Sidney, Mont.

Bismarck, N. D.—Manufacturers selling to dealers from stock in this state, effective July 1, must pay a sales tax of ¼ of 1%. A similar tax is levied on wholesalers, and a 2% tax on retailers. In addition, special sales taxes are imposed on certain businesses.

Mooreton, N. D.—A. L. Egenes, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has recovered from a recent auto accident in which the car left the road, turned upside down and pinned Mr. Egenes so securely to the ground that it took a jack to get the car off of him.

Finley, N. D.—C. A. Skele on July 1 will give up his position as manager of the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, on account of his health. About a year ago Mr. Skele returned from a sanitarium in Colorado, apparently having won his fight against tuberculosis. He has been manager of the local elevator for over 13 years.

## OHIO

Swanders, O.—The Swanders Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Ashtabula, O.—The Ashtabula Roller Mills have been bot by D. C. Brooks, who will operate the plant himself.

Adamsville, O.—An addition to his plant has been completed by Paul Radcliffe, who will house his feed grinding equipment in it.

Arcadia, O.—L. R. Good & Son have installed in their elevator an electro-magnetic separator furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Renollet (Defiance p. o.), O.—The elevator recently leased by Roy Schultz (as reported in the Journals last number) was formerly the Renollet Equity Exchange Co.

Columbus, O.—W. W. Cummings, able sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, celebrated his birthday April 20. He is rapidly recovering from a recent motor accident and despite doctor's orders to rest is busier than ever preparatory to an annual convention at Dayton, June 5 and 6.

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Cincinnati, O.—An office has been opened in the Board of Trade Bldg. by the Bartlett-Frazier Co., which has taken over the grain futures business of the Early & Daniel Co. Roy Rife has been made manager.

Evansport, O.—The Evansport Flour Mill, one of the pioneer mills of this section and which has been idle for several years, was recently purchased by Pliny Cratz, of Waterloo, Ind., and Harry Graff, of Edon, O., who have installed new machinery.

Columbus, O.—Resolutions were passed by more than 100 members of the Ohio Millers Ass'n, at its annual convention in this city, Apr. 6, favoring abolition of the Agricultural Marketing Act and of the bureau of co-operative marketing, and opposing any domestic allotment or acreage control plan. The new president of the ass'n is G. E. O'Brien, of Greenville; among the new directors elected was R. S. Durbin, of Stockport.

Toledo, O.—The East Side Iron Elvtr. Co. has asked the public improvement com'te of the city council permission to move Miami St. six feet from its present location near the company's plant to make room for an additional railroad switching track, paving the way for the erection of additional grain storage space by the elevator company, which, it is reported, has agreed to pay the entire cost of moving that portion of the street abutting on its property and to finance the repaving. The company's grain storage is now 1,500,000 bus.

Columbus, O.—Early in April members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n were advised by R. H. Brundige, pres., that the floating service unit of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. had arrived in Columbus and was ready to start operation as soon as a sufficient number of contracts for the service was received. The service is in charge of C. H. Myers, manager of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s local office. As reported in the Mar. 8 Journals, the Ohio Ass'n made arrangements with the Fairbanks Co. to render this scale testing service to members of the ass'n at a nominal cost.

## OKLAHOMA

Frederick, Okla.—The Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. is enlarging its elevator building and covering it with metal sheeting. The equipment will be improved also, in order to handle the grain easier.

Blackwell, Okla.—A filling station is being operated in connection with its plant by the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co. The company gave a 5-pound sack of flour to all buyers of five gallons of gasoline on the opening day, Apr. 1.

Ripley, Okla.—T. C. Boaz, owner of the Ripley Feed Mill, died at his home here Apr. 12, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Boaz has been in business here for the past nine years. He is survived by three married daughters. His wife died last May.

Corn, Okla.—Pete Rogalsky, owner of the flour mill here, recently bought the machinery of a mill at Anadarko, which was owned by a farmers' organization and has suspended operations. After cleaning and overhauling, Mr. Rogalsky will install what he can use of the machinery in his own mill. He has also installed a larger motor for power.

Claremore, Okla.—The Verdigris River Hydro Electric, Inc., recently organized by Carl Matthews, Morton Harrison, Walter Krumari and associates, is reported to be contemplating the erection of one of the largest mixed feed mills in the Southwest near this city. The mill will have a maximum daily output of 500,000 pounds of finished product, and at peak production would employ about 30 men.

Miami, Okla.—A 15-year-old boy was seriously injured at the old abandoned elevator of the Johnson-Pulford Grain Co. when he fell 25 feet thru the roof, which gave way. The boy was thought to have lain unconscious for some time until he was found by a group of boys who had come to the building to play. The police took him to a hospital, where later the lad said he was hunting for a place to sleep when the roof gave way. His home is in Eskdale, W. Va.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Winchester, Ida.—E. W. McClarin expects to rebuild his elevator near here which was burned recently.

Eugene, Ore.—The plant of the Eugene Transit Milling Co. has been taken over by R. A. Babb, who has bought it for investment purposes.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Kendrick Rochdale Co. recently completed the installation of new bean cleaning equipment, including cleaner, pickers and polisher.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—G. G. Wright, pres. of the Idaho Falls Mill & Elvtr. Co., was killed in an accident, on Apr. 10, while driving to Salt Lake City from this city. He was 67 years of age.

Astoria, Ore.—The Astoria-Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. will wreck the old flour mill on the waterfront here. The mill, with a capacity of about 1,000 barrels, operated chiefly on export business, until 1917, when a new plant was built.

Salem, Ore.—Effective July 1, a manufacturers' sales tax of .3 of 1% on sales to Oregon dealers from stock in this state must be paid, subject to a \$50 per month gross sales exemption. A similar tax is imposed on wholesalers and on retail sales a tax of 2%.

South Tacoma, Wash.—The concrete storage elevator of the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. has bulk storage room for 125,000 bus., a one-story warehouse, 500x75 ft., for sacked grain, feed and hay and a two-story warehouse, 85x125, in which are the general offices of the Kenworthy Co.

Redmond, Ore.—W. B. Morse, who, as reported in the Journals last number, recently bought the interest of R. L. Brewster in the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. here, has filed a complaint in circuit court asking that Brewster be enjoined from engaging in such business, stating that the contract of sale provides that Brewster will not engage in the grain and feed business in the Redmond territory, and citing specific instances in which Brewster is alleged to have purchased grain and contracted for grain of the coming season.

Okanogan, Wash.—Operation of the new feed and flour mill here, operating as the Okanogan Milling Co., which opened in February, as previously reported in the Journals, on a 24-hour per day basis was started during the last week of March. After about a month of operation, during which time a supply of products will be stored ahead, the plant will shut down for a week while carpenters and painters prepare it for a big formal opening celebration, to which all north central Washington will be invited. C. E. Blackwell is pres. of the company.

Olympia, Wash.—By enactment of House Bill 435, the basis for industrial insurance and medical aid in this state is changed, effective May 1, from percentage of payroll to a rate based on a certain number of cents per man-hour, which throws out all present payroll individual rates, but the individual merit rating system will be retained and current rates adjusted over the last five-year average. Premiums and reports will be accepted, until May 1, on the old payroll basis, and adjustments later made back to Apr. 1, 1933. The Department of Labor and Industries has agreed, as a result of action by the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, to cancel outstanding claims for retroactive assessments made as a result of the survey of the feed industry last fall.

Ephrata, Wash.—According to the evidence brought out in court recently, issuance of bogus wheat receipts by the Fred Schwab Commission Co. on grain in its warehouses at this point, at Coulee and at Wheeler (all points in Grant County) went on for more than a year before discovery. About 380 depositors of wheat in these warehouses have apparently been defrauded of their holdings. A receiver for the company was appointed in December, of last year, and the warehouses put under lock and key. According to the evidence, \$10,000 bus. of wheat was illegally converted thru manipulation of the bogus receipts, and it is reported that only 90,000 bus. of wheat is in the houses. The seed loan corp., the defunct First National Bank of Ephrata, and about 300 merchants and business men are involved by the manipulations. The bank had deposits of \$90,000 and was operated by Paul Patrick, pres., who, together with Schwab and his operator, Vic Sells, have vanished, criminal charges having been placed against them. Judge Lindsley, of Spokane, who is trying the case here, ruled a few weeks ago that each farmer be permitted to draw out 50% of his proportion of the 90,000 bus., to be used as seed wheat, in order to aid the farmers of the district.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Sandy Lake, Pa.—Wilbur Ackerson has rebuilt his feed and flour mill that burned last October, as reported in the Journals at the time, and equipped it with up-to-date machinery.

Effort, Pa.—G. Dinstel & Son's buckwheat flour mill burned from fire of unknown origin, at 1:30 a. m., Apr. 15; loss, estimated at \$25,000, including the expensive machinery with which the patented buckwheat flour was made, \$15,000 of which was the building loss; no insurance was carried on the building. Only recently a new piece of machinery costing \$1,500 was installed. About 1,500 bus. of wheat and two carloads of other grain were destroyed also.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Ashton, S. D.—Mr. VanSoest is the new manager of the Columbia Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Wolsey, S. D.—Howard Schultz, manager of the A. H. Schultz & Son elevator, has gone to Sioux Falls, S. D., to enter another line of business. Otto Krueger is managing the elevator.



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Highmore, S. D.—Joseph Slegler is erecting a building here in which he will install a flour mill.

Pierre, S. D.—A sales tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1%, effective July 1, will be imposed on manufacturers selling to dealers from stock in this state, a similar tax on wholesalers and a 1% tax on retailers.

Colome, S. D.—Von Seggern Bros. & Ludden, incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators: Fred H. and Carl D. Von Seggern, of Gregory, and Lawrence Ludden, of Colome; to deal in grain, lumber and real estate.

Agar, S. D.—The Atlas Elevtr. Co.'s new 30,000-bu. elevator, replacing the one that burned last January, has been completed by the T. E. Iberson Co. (See Feb. 8 Journals for description.) Harold Murray, local manager for the Atlas Co., staged a real housewarming all day and evening on Saturday, Apr. 8, the occasion of the formal opening of the elevator. Everyone who came was treated to candy or cigars and 500 pounds of coal was given to the person bringing the largest load of grain, also to the one coming the longest distance with grain.

## SOUTHEAST

Prattville, Ala.—New mixed feed machinery has recently been installed in the plant of the Coker Milling Co., E. S. Coker manager.

Moorefield, W. Va.—W. J. Teets, proprietor of the Grant County Roller Mills, Petersburg, W. Va., has bot the mill here of the Atlantic Flour Mills, Inc., and will operate it under the name of the Teets Milling Co.

Louisville, Miss.—A feed crushing and mixing plant will be established here this fall if the farmers of this section will give assurance to the owner of the proposed plant (name not made public yet) that they will supply sufficient produce for the plant.

Portsmouth, Va.—A soy bean plant will be erected near this city by Allied Mills, Inc. of Chicago, who have already let the contract. The units include a storage elevator of 300,000 bus. capacity, a 2-story and basement warehouse, 100x70 feet, and a processing plant, two stories high, 40x100 feet, capable of turning out 600,000 bus. a year. The plans have not been completed yet.

Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama wholesale and retail feed dealers were among those who led a successful fight against a 2% sales tax. The special session of the legislature adjourned Apr. 15 after voting down a sales tax four times. Millers were hopeful for the passage of a 3.2% beer bill. This too was voted down. The legislature does not meet again until 1935 unless called in special session.—G. H. W.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—By the provisions of the chain store tax bill, that has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature, stores would be taxed as follows: One store, \$1; two and less than five, \$10 each; five and less than 10, \$15; for each store over 20, \$75.

Nashville, Tenn.—Solon S. Kerr, the oldest grain elevator operator in this city, died at his home Apr. 9, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Kerr entered the grain business when a young man and continued in it for 60 years, 31 years of that time in this city. In 1887 he went with the J. H. Wilkes Grain Co.; in 1891 he established his own company in Shawneetown, Ill.; in 1902 he came to this city, where he has since operated. His widow, a daughter and two grandsons survive him.

## TEXAS

Wolfe City, Tex.—Repairs on the K-B Milling Co.'s local plant have been made and it is again in operation. The mill has been shut down for some time, and the feed mill burned several months ago. C. M. Friend, who has been with the company at Sherman for several years, has charge of the plant here.

Sherman, Tex.—Kay Kimbell, pres. of the Kimbell Milling Co., has bot the 500-barrel mill of the Chapman Milling Co. here, together with five country elevators at different points in this state, and will remodel the mill and put it into operation at once. It has been shut down since the Chapman Milling Co., one of the older of its kind in the state, was placed in liquidation several months ago, due to credit losses. The Kimbell Milling Co. owns 5,000,000 bus. of elevator storage.

Kress, Tex.—The elevator of the Farmers Mill & Elevtr. Co. was damaged by windstorm some time ago.

Amarillo, Tex.—The 19th annual meeting of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city Friday and Saturday, May 19 and 20. We are now working on plans to make this the greatest meeting we have ever held.—Joe S. Morris, sec'y.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n has changed the dates of its annual meeting here from May 19 and 20 to May 22 and 23, in order to avoid the conflict of dates with the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n. Headquarters will be the Adolphus Hotel.

## WISCONSIN

Waterford, Wis.—A feed mill has been installed by Lindeman & Menick, implement dealers.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Recent new members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include Lewis W. Catt.

Delavan, Wis.—The Hetzel Mill has been leased to Ernest Klug for three years, who will continue the manufacture of feed and flour.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The hours for trading on the Exchange will be on the daylight saving plan from Monday, May 1, to Saturday, Sept. 30, both inclusive.

Burkhardt, Wis.—The mill of the Burkhardt Milling & Electric Power Co. has been closed and the stock of grain, feed and bags has been bot by the New Richmond Roller Mills Co., of New Richmond, Wis.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new directors of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange are: W. A. Hottensen, A. L. Johnstone and E. J. Koppelkam. Board of Arbitration: Robert G. Bell and Roy G. Leistikow. Board of Appeals: A. L. Flanagan, H. H. Peterson and H. M. Stratton. Supervisors of grain inspection and weighing: E. H. Hiemke, Carl A. Houlton, H. H. Hicks, Geo. D. Weschler and Curt Kanow. Grain-railroad com'te: E. LaBudde, W. A. Hottensen, Christian Kurth, Jr., H. M. Stratton and E. H. Hiemke.

Lynn, Wis.—Two young men of this town, George Riedel and Edwin Sternitzky, were this month sentenced to from one to five years in the state penitentiary after pleading guilty to setting fire to the Capella & Sternitzky elevator here last July, which fire was reported in the July 27 Journals. At the time it was believed that the elevator had been broken into before the fire. One of the youths is the son of one of the owners of the elevator. They claimed they were intoxicated when they set the fire and that they did it to settle a grudge against Sternitzky's father's partner.

## Patents Granted

1,899,209. Grain Cleaning Machine. Victor Manuel Petit, Rojas, Argentina. The cleaning and grading machine comprises a frame, grading boxes movably supported on the frame and provided with screening elements, means for blowing air thru the boxes, and means for changing the inclination of the screening elements, comprising a vertical screw rotatively mounted on each of the grading boxes.

1,900,213. Grain Handling Device. Oscar A. Wenberg, Batavia, assignor to U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill. A grain handling device comprising a centrifugal blower fan, a blower casing for said fan, a discharge conduit leading from said casing, a shaft for the blower fan, a bearing bracket for said shaft having a swivel connection with one side of the fan casing, an open-top inclined gravity inlet chute having a swivel connection with the other side of the fan casing, and a support secured to the chute for holding it in inclined position.

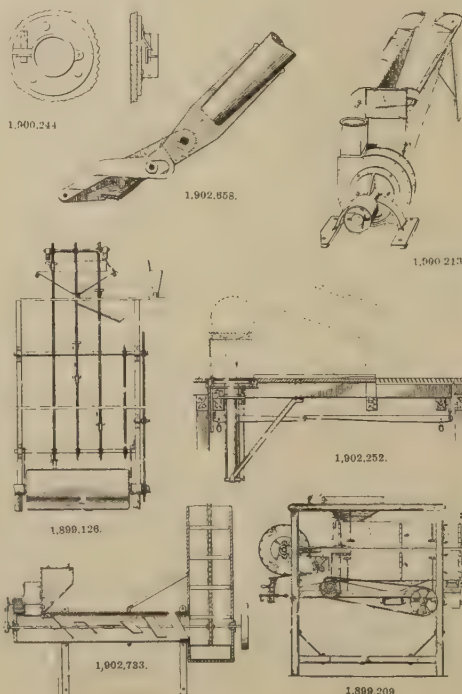
1,900,244. Grain Door. Alva Mahannah, Sedgwick, Kan. In a grain door a valve carried by the door and consisting of a flange and spout integrally connected and outwardly extending and having a slot transversely positioned therein, a spring catch secured to the flange, a disc cut-off to slidably engage in the slot, the disc pivotally connected to the flange, and a lipped element integral with the disc as a rocking means therefor, and adapted to engage with the catch as locking means for the closed position of the disc.

1,899,126. Automatic Grain Sampler. Arthur Melville Woodside, Port Arthur, Ont. An automatic grain sampler comprising the combination with a grain conveyor belt of a series of endless traveling elements in uniform spaced relation to each other across the width of the conveyor, sample collecting means carried by the elements in staggered relation to the collecting means on each adjacent element adapted, during a portion of their travel, to dip into the grain layer to intermittently collect a sample of grain at points across and along the layer.

1,902,252. Combination Grain Dump. John McEachern, Winnipeg, Man. The grain dumping mechanism comprises a hoist in the form of a piston and cylinder mounted below the scale platform, a piston rod connected to said piston and adapted to project above the level of the scale platform during operation, a hoist platform mounted on said piston rod and adapted to be flush with the scale platform in normal position, said hoist platform including a framework made up of a central stationary section secured to said piston spacing movable sections designed to be displaced on upward movement of the hoist.

1,902,658. Car Mover. Oscar W. Miller, Appleton, Wis. The shoe of the mover has a fulcrum on its lower face at a point substantially equally distant from its ends, said shoe being provided with a longitudinally extending slot from one end thereof to the other, an operating lever having its forward end received in the slot and pivotally connected to the rear end of the shoe, the forward end of the lever in advance of the pivot being provided with a longitudinal guide slot, a lift link of substantially bell crank shape received within said slot, means pivotally connecting the forward end of the lift link to the forward end of the shoe.

1,902,733. Grain Treating and Elevating Device. Hans M. Smestad, Bainville, Mont. A conveyor pipe, legs for the pipe, each leg formed from a single length of material bent to provide spaced parallel members, connected at their lower ends, bolts bridging said members, an arcuate-shaped strap formed at the upper ends of the inner members of the legs, curved straps extending from the outer members of said legs around the pipe and adjustably connected together, a head closing one end of the pipe, a vertical feed chute opening into the pipe near its closed ends, a hopper located adjacent to the chute and having openings leading thereinto, a shaft journaled centrally of the pipe and having staggered blades working therein, a second shaft journaled exteriorly of the pipe and having blades working within the hopper next to the openings communicating said hopper with the chute, driving connections between said shafts.





# Supreme Court Decisions

**Landlord's Lien.**—Landlord's lien for money and supplies furnished tenant held superior to lien of chattel mortgage on crop given by tenant subsequent to tenancy (Comp. St. 1929, § 82-101).—*Farmers Cotton Finance Corporation v. Cotton Finance & Trading Corporation*. Supreme Court of New Mexico. 18 Pac. (2d) 1027.

**No Lien for Advances to Grower.**—Commission merchant who, as part of selling agreement with general grower, lent money to grower, to be repaid before maturity of crop, held general creditor, without equitable lien on crop.—*California Bank v. Leahy, John A. Eck Co., Intervener*. District Court of Appeal, California. 18 Pac. (2d) 709.

**Crop Mortgage.**—Payee of note, secured by crop mortgage covering succeeding years' crops until mortgagor's debts to prior lienor were satisfied, cannot recover from purchaser of succeeding year's crop for conversion without alleging and proving nonpayment of such debts.—*Williams v. Patton*. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 55 S. W. (2d) 869.

**Exchange for Bs/L.**—Through B/L covering shipment from India to Cuba, providing for carriage of goods from New York to Cuba subject to terms of local B/L, did not authorize steamship company to accept local bill of lading specifying limitation of liability of \$100 per package, as against 100 pound sterling limitation in through B/L.—*Cuban American Sugar Co. v. Cayo Mambi S.S. Co.* U. S. Court of Appeals. 62 Fed. (2d) 791.

**Liability for Damage to Cargo.**—Operator of tug and barges, having contracted to be liable for damage to grain cargo resulting from its negligence, could not limit liability for damages to such cargo arising from negligence (46 USCA § 183 et seq., and §§ 189, 192). Where negligent operation of tug by operator under contract with owner caused damage to cargo in barge, operator was primarily liable, and tug secondarily liable.—*Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co. v. Hedger Transp. Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 62 Fed. (2d) 787. The tug permitted the barge Bloomfield, with barley, in a tow of four, Buffalo to New York, to run on a hidden rock in the Erie Canal, wetting the cargo.

**Carrier Liable for Delay.**—Shipper, to recover from carrier for delaying completion of interstate shipment caused by negligence, need not give notice, but to recover for loss of goods shipped without showing negligence he must give notice. Where court found that completion of interstate shipment was unreasonably delayed, carrier had burden of proving delay was not caused by its negligence (Interstate Commerce Act § 20 as amended [49 USCA § 20, par. 11]). Where carrier appealing from adverse judgment had burden of proving delay in shipment was not caused by its negligence, trial court's failure to find any fact thereon was a finding against carrier.—*C. Callahan Co. v. Erie R. Co.* Supreme Court of Indiana. 184 N. E. 264.

**Check on Insolvent Bank.**—Where drawee of draft sent to bank for collection and remittance, gave check on collecting bank against insufficient funds, receipt of check by collecting bank which became insolvent and never received payment of check held not payment of draft. "The delivery of a check to a bank on itself, to which bank a draft with bill of lading attached is sent for collection and remittance, does not amount to a payment, although the maker of the check has sufficient funds on deposit with such bank to meet it, if the bank is insolvent and the check is not paid." *Harryman et al. v. Bowlin*, 153 Okl. 202, 4 P. (2d) 1011.—*El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. v.*

*J. W. Treadwell*. Supreme Court of Oklahoma. 16 Pac. (2d) 62.

**No Appeal from Reparation Order.**—Decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission refusing to award reparation, notwithstanding certain charges collected by the carriers were unauthorized, on the ground that the com-

## Shipment After Contract Time

Fraser-Smith Co., Minneapolis, Minn., plaintiff, v. Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Ia., defendant, before Arbitration Committee No. 1 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, members J. T. Buchanan and T. B. King agreeing, and member O. F. Bast dissenting.

This case arose from the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant on Aug. 5, of two cars of No. 2 yellow corn at 56c a bushel, basis delivered Chicago, shipment in 5 days, and the sale on Aug. 6 of one 60 capacity car of No. 2 yellow corn at 57 cents a bushel, basis delivered Chicago, shipment in five days. The plaintiff shipped on Aug. 11 car M. P. 120766 which was applied on the contract of Aug. 5 and accepted by the defendant on sale, although shipped one day late on the contract.

Under date of Aug. 13 the plaintiff rendered invoice to the defendant for car R. I. 58443 to complete the contract of Aug. 5 and car O. S. L. 135300 to fill the contract of Aug. 6. Invoice did not show date of shipment or point of origin. Evidence indicates that the defendant paid the plaintiff's draft on account of the latter two cars, by check to the bank on Aug. 17, but due to the fact that the bank is located three and a half miles from the office of the defendant, they did not have opportunity to examine Bs/L before paying the draft, and did not discover until Aug. 18, when the Bs/L actually came into their possession, that the shipment of these two cars was not made within contract time.

Purchase and sale of these two contracts were negotiated between the offices of Fraser-Smith Co. of Cedar Rapids, and the Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., of the same city, but draft was made from the office of the Fraser-Smith Co. at Minneapolis, Minn. When the Bs/L came into possession of the defendant, it immediately called the Cedar Rapids office of the plaintiff to notify it that cars would not be accepted because not shipped within contract time. Being unable to get satisfactory settlement with the Cedar Rapids office of plaintiff, the defendant wired the plaintiff's office at Minneapolis that cars could not be accepted on contract and asked if it would reconsign. After an exchange of several communications, the defendant finally notified the plaintiff on Aug. 19 that the two cars were re-booked at 47 cents a bushel basis track Chicago for No. 2 yellow corn and returns made accordingly.

The plaintiff claims that payment of draft on Aug. 17 constituted an acceptance of cars on contract; contends that under the second paragraph of rule seven that the failure of the defendant to cancel the contract at its expiration made the contract continuous from day to day; and asks for judgment in its favor in the amount of \$262.97, the difference between the contract price and 47 cents a bushel, allowed by the defendant.

We hold that the obligation of rule seven is primarily on the seller, who should know whether or not he can fill the contract and if not should notify the buyer immediately as set out in the first paragraph of the rule; the plaintiff knew on Aug. 13, if not sooner, that he was unable to fill the contract and should then have notified the buyer of his default.

Knowing the plaintiff to be responsible, and believing it to be amenable to trade rules, the defendant had reason to believe, in the absence of any information to the contrary, that the cars invoiced on Aug. 13 had been shipped within contract time. Therefore, the payment by the buyer of the seller's draft could not be held to constitute acceptance of the shipments on contract, and the seller was not deprived of any right, or damaged by reason of the payment of his draft. However, it is our opinion that settlement should be made on the basis of the market on the 17th instead of on the 19th. The corn was originally purchased at about Chicago spot price which was 48 cents on the 17th, 47 cents on the 19th.

In our opinion the plaintiff also failed to comply with Rule 17.

We, therefore, find that the defendant owes the plaintiff one cent a bushel on the two cars which contained 2,710 bushels, or the amount of \$27.10 with interest from Aug. 20, 1931, and that the plaintiff should pay to the defendant the amount of its overdraft which appears to be \$220.39, with interest from the same date; and the cost of arbitration should be divided between the parties.

plaintiffs had suffered no damages because the charges were in fact only reasonable compensation for the services performed, was not reviewable by court by means of writ of certiorari because the discretion of the commission cannot be controlled through the means of a writ of certiorari, and because the power to make an order of reparation is a statutory power not known to the common law which was clearly intended to be exercised only by the commission.—*Southern Transportation Co. v. Interstate Commerce Commission*. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. 61 Fed. (2d) 925.

**Retail License.**—Wholesaler selling goods contained in unbroken packages to consumer as well as to dealers for resale held subject to retail license (Act No. 205, of 1924, § 7, as amended by Act No. 132 of 1928). Where sum of retail license claimed was set forth in properly attested rule, burden held on taxpayer to establish volume of retail business (Act No. 205 of 1924, § 7, as amended by Act No. 132 of 1928).—*State v. Milam Grain & Milling Co.* Supreme Court of Louisiana. 146 South. 47.

## Books Received

**ALMANACK AND YEAR BOOK OF the Breadstuff Industries** is replete, as for the past 25 years, with data on trade laws, definitions, regulations, imports, exports, lists of ass'ns, contract grades on the different exchanges, state laws on weights and feedings-stuffs, world import duties, stocks and supplies of grain monthly for a period of years, receipts and shipments at different markets, capacities of elevators, grain prices monthly since 1914, crop yields and milling output. Paper. 82 pages 10½x14, by the Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FARM TRADE CENTERS, their Growth and Decline**, in the years 1905 to 1930, in Minnesota are interestingly described by C. E. Lively of the department of sociology, University of Minnesota. During the last 25 years the forces of growth have been centered increasingly upon the larger trade centers while the smaller centers have fallen more and more without the stream of progress. The decline of the rural post office with the new R. F. D. put some out of business; and the motor vehicle in later years caused some small towns to disappear entirely. Bulletin 287, 48 pages, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

**DICTIONARY OF SPRING WHEAT VARIETIES, 1933**, issued by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n., treats of all varieties of spring wheat grown commercially in North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota, enumerating the good and poor characteristics of each, so that elevator managers may readily determine probable value. It is published on coated paper, and each variety is illustrated to make identification easy. Official standards are also published. Seventy-six pages. Purchasable from the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n., Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Price 50 cents.

**INDEX OF ECONOMIC REPORTS.**—Business men who are searching for facts and ideas to be applied to making their operations more effective will find the key to a wealth of factual information on business methods in a new Index of Economic Reports listing titles of over 500 reports and articles on problems of business management. Practically the entire range of business management is represented by the studies catalogued in the Index—advertising, selling and merchandising; credit and collections; budgeting; accounting and finance; purchasing; production management and engineering; personnel management; business research; and industrial health and safety. The reports, which taken as a whole may be of possible interest to executives in a wide variety of business enterprises, are the result of investigations conducted by the Bureau's staff of specialists trained and experienced in the different fields of management. Copies of the Index may be obtained by writing to the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., One Madison Av., New York, N. Y.



# Field Seeds

**Battle Creek, Mich.**—The Boyle-Smith Seed Co. has been formed.

**Welland, Ont.**—The Junior Farmers Registered Seed Grain Club has been organized and has ordered seed grain.

**Carthage, Mo.**—Harry Patterson has purchased the Thomas building, into which he is moving his seed business.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—An ether explosion during an experiment by employes in the seed branch of the Department of Agriculture, caused a serious fire, damaging the building and burning a number of valuable records.

**Crawfordsville, Ind.**—Frank N. Howard, mgr. of the field seed department of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., fortunately escaped serious injury recently when his car left the road and dropped 15 ft. down an embankment.

**Monroe, Mich.**—A new variety of corn, peculiarly adapted to Michigan's climate, and almost completely resistant to the corn borer, is reported to be developed at the Monroe Agricultural Experiment substation. Seed is not yet available.

**Sandwich, Ill.**—We have added a 10x14 ft. iron-clad seed warehouse to our office. Our seed business to the middle of April has been 35% greater in volume than last year, even tho it is on a cash basis.—G. W. Reinhart, Farmers Elevator Co.

**Winnipeg, Can.**—Dr. C. H. Goulden of the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, appearing before the associate com'te on field crop diseases Apr. 7, declared high disease-resistant wheats have been developed until they are of satisfactory quality and agronomic behavior.

Seed loans are being refused by many wheat growers in the Pacific Northwest objecting to the requirement that acreage be reduced 30 per cent. Last year 600 applications were granted. This year in the same Big Bend territory less than 150 applications have been received.

**Redmond, Ore.**—New plantings of Ladik alfalfa here have survived the most severe winter on forage plants that has been experienced for decades. This hardy variety, which originated in the cold bleak regions of northern India, came thru the winter in good shape right beside fields of common alfalfa which were almost completely killed out.—F. K. H.

**Shenandoah, Ia.**—The Henry Field Seed Co. is defendant in receivership proceedings brought by the Pacific Lumber Co. of Chicago, with a claim of \$1,079. The Field Co. operates stores at Cedar Rapids, Hiawatha, Kan., Savannah, Mo., York, Neb., and Sioux Falls, S. D. It is alleged that on sales for the year ending May 31, 1932, of \$2,075,078 there was a net loss of \$211,617.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

#### WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

**LaConner, Wash.**—Edgar Allan Sisson, Skagit county resident for 61 years, partner of deceased seedsman A. G. Tillinghast, died Mar. 25. His wife and three children survive.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Chas. G. Essig and Julia Dean, stockholders, allege mismanagement of the WarrenTeed Seed Co. by John L. and Wm. K. Kellogg of Battle Creek, of whom they demand \$50,000 damages.

Seeding rates may be cut from one-third to two-thirds, if the soil is better prepared and the grass seed is carefully sown, according to John H. Barron of the New York state College, provided only the best quality seed is used. He warns against savings by buying cheap seeds which may germinate poorly, may carry dirt and chaff, and large amounts of weed seed.

**Sudan grass**, now widely used for temporary mid-summer pasture, is strictly a hot weather crop. The safe sowing date is about May 10th in southeastern Nebraska and later in the northern and western parts of the state. Earlier seeding is likely to result in a poor stand, especially if the weather is cool. There is no surplus alfalfa seed of any kind at this time and farmers made money on what they produced in 1932.

## Preferred Malting Barleys

Maltsters prefer, in general, a six-row barley rather than the two-row type. The two-row varieties make a cloudy beer, which is acceptable in Europe, but the preference in the United States is for a clear, sparkling liquid. Some of the common six-row sorts as Trebi, Glabron, and coast barley are not suitable. The more acceptable varieties are Oderbrucker, Wisconsin 38, Velvet, Manchuria, and Odessa.

The grain should be threshed so the germ is uninjured, and the husk uncracked.

Maltsters insist that all of the grain processed at one time must be of the same variety or of a similar type. They also object to barley which contains a high proportion of "hard kernels," a condition which may be caused by variety, or season, or both.

## Red-Clover Seed Production Needed

By E. A. HOLLOWELL, Division of Forage Crops, Buro of Plant Industry

During the 10 fiscal years 1923-1932 the yearly importation of red-clover seed of foreign origin into the United States averaged 7,943,790 lbs., altho imports appear to be declining. This foreign seed is not adapted to the seed-consuming section of the Clover Belt and, no matter what the quantity, should be replaced with adapted North American seed.

At present most of the domestic red-clover seed is produced in Corn Belt States, and while not enough is produced there to supply the need for adapted seed, it is believed that no increase in seed production in the Corn Belt is practicable under present conditions and methods of farming.

In those sections of the Intermountain States where red clover can be grown there is an excellent opportunity for profitably producing seed.

In most cases bulky crops grown in this region have to be transported long distances to the place of consumption or of shipment, and this lowers their net value. Because of its

smaller bulk and higher unit value, red-clover seed can be marketed more profitably under long-haul conditions than can staple crops.

## Mukden, a New Soybean

One bushel lots of a new variety of soybeans are being offered to Iowa farmers for trial this spring. The variety, Mukden, was imported from Manchuria by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. In 23 tests during 1929, 1930 and 1931 it outyielded in seed production all other varieties with which it was compared at Iowa State College. Hay yields were about the same.

The Mukden has two outstanding advantages over the varieties commonly grown in Iowa.

First, the plant has short side branches, is very erect—definitely superior to Manchu, Dunfield, Black Eyebrow and Illini in these respects.

Second, Mukden is a few days earlier than the average strains of Manchu, Black Eyebrow and Dunfield, which in turn, are a few days earlier than Illini.

The Mukden is expected to win its greatest popularity in the northern half of Iowa.

## North Dakota Seeks to Improve Crops

Increased earnings for farmers through production of cleaner, better quality grains, was the purpose of the Greater North Dakota Ass'n in holding a series of meetings over the state.

The Ass'n was represented at these meetings by A. D. Collette and B. E. Groom. Several speakers from the North Dakota Agricultural College gave lectures at each.

"This campaign is not designed to increase acreage," Mr. Groom, chairman of the agricultural com'te of the Ass'n, said, "but to point out means of getting more money for the grain we do produce."

A local chairman was in charge of each meeting, and farmers were invited to bring samples of seed grain for free examination and testing. Local elevator operators at most points took an active part in promoting and leading the meetings.

Meetings were held at Lisbon, Enderlin, Fairmount, Hankinson, Cayuga, Forman, Oakes, Ellendale, LaMoure, Edgeley, Kulm, Litchville, Kathryn, Milnor, Buffalo, Hunter, Kindred, Arthur, and Gardner.

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

**GRAIN**

**Clover and Timothy Seeds**

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

**ALFALFA**

**Verified Origin**

**Hardy Nebraska**

**Dakota No. 12**

**Grimm and Cossack**

Car lots or less

Get our prices and samples

**Griswold Seed & Nursery Co.**

Box 1625

Lincoln, Nebr.



## New Seed Trade Marks

Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., have filed trade mark No. 325,994, "Kingscrost," in outline lettering, for field and sweet corn seed.

## Iowa to Repeat Corn Tests

The Iowa Corn & Small Grain Growers Ass'n is scheduling its annual Iowa corn yield test for 1933.

Plans call for the test to be conducted in the same manner as heretofore, except that south central and southern sections of the state will be included in a single test, to permit a larger number of samples to be grown comparatively.

Entries are being grouped as hybrids and open pollinated samples, further sub-divided into experimental and regular entries. Results will be reported in yields per acre this fall, says Joe L. Robinson, sec'y of the ass'n.

## The Government's Seed Loans

Notwithstanding the persistent opposition of the Farm Board to increased acreage sown to wheat and cotton, the Dept. of Agriculture continues to lend money to farm failures in order that they may place under cultivation many acres of marginal land, and thereby increase the production and depress the price of farmers, who are working good soil without Government aid.

The pending Farm Relief Bill provides for the Government's buying most of the surplus cotton stock and selling it to cotton farmers who will contract to reduce their acreage planted to cotton this year. But at the same time, the Government continues to make seed loans to cotton farmers, and early this month the Memphis Seed Loan office of the Government had handled 101,000 applications for seed loans from farmers in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, while the Dallas office of the Government's Farm Loan Department received applications for 106,000 loans against 41,000 a year ago.

Application for seed loans by the Central Texas office were 100% greater than a year ago. In other words, the Seed Loan Dept. is doing everything in its power to increase the acreage, while other departments of the Government are striving to induce the farmers to reduce their acreage.

Judging from the large percentage of unpaid loans shown by the chart reproduced herewith from the *Chicago Tribune*, the borrowers of Government seed money are unable to pay Uncle Sam. In other words, he is being played for an easy mark by the borrowers, who do not hesitate to increase the taxpayers' bill.

## Turkestan Resists Bacterial Wilt

Turkestan alfalfa has a place in wilt-infested soils where the grower is willing to sacrifice yield to gain longevity, according to Iowa State College. It is resistant to bacterial wilt tho it is susceptible to leaf diseases.

Turkestan, Ladak, Dakota and Montana common are leading varieties for middle western wilt infested soils. For soils not infested with wilt the best varieties are the variegated alfalfas such as Cossack and Grimm.

Yield tests by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station show that Turkestan averages below Grimm, even on wilt-infested soil. It will, however, maintain a good stand for a longer period. For the first 3 crop years, Turkestan yielded only 80% as much as Grimm. The fourth year Turkestan yielded more tons of hay than did the Grimm. Apparently, the grower of Turkestan must sacrifice about a ton of hay during the first 3 crop years.

## South Dakota Encourages Legume Planting

Seed companies of South Dakota in cooperation with the South Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n, have taken part in the wide distribution of a poster published by the latter, which says:

### ADJUST GRAIN ACRES

Increase alfalfa—Sweet clover. This will reduce an over-supply of cheap grain and aid in the adjustment of prices.

Benefit the soil. It is unwise to continue to mine the soil of its fertility producing unprofitable grain crops.

Improve pasture and hay lands which are now in poor condition. There is no surplus of good legume feed.

Sweet clover. Plant sweet clover for pasture in 1933 and 1934; for hay; for plowing under for soil improvement and to keep down the weeds on land taken out of grain production. Seeding costs are low.

Alfalfa. The best legume hay, high in protein. Build up a few reserve stacks of hay against a feed shortage. Once seeded a field provides crops for many years, so seed costs per crop are low.

Pastures—meadows. There is no surplus of good pastures and meadows. Such lands produce economical live stock feed. Use sweet clover, alfalfa and sudan grass; also small grains, including rye.

Plant clean seed, free of noxious weeds and mixtures, from a reliable dealer. For further information see or write your agricultural college.

Every farmer can make some crop changes for his own benefit.

The wage income of the industrial population of the United States is only 33.4% of what it was in 1929, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, yet Congress is voting for a heavy bread and meat tax called farm relief.

## Wheat History to Be Shown in Exhibit

Specimens of wheat grown on the same ground for 89 successive years will be among the interesting exhibits shown by the Rothamsted Experimental Station at the World Grain Conference & Exhibition, Regina, Sask., in July and August.

The conference has already received over 50 entries from the United Kingdom, to compete for the £25,000 in prizes.

Marketing and producing experts from 20 grain producing countries will attend the conference to pool their knowledge for the benefit of those who attend, and foreign as well as domestic manufacturers of machinery will make exhibits in the trade section.

## Liquidation of Farm Board Loans

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced Mar. 31 that the co-operative marketing ass'ns would be required to pay off commodity loans amounting to \$157,000,000.

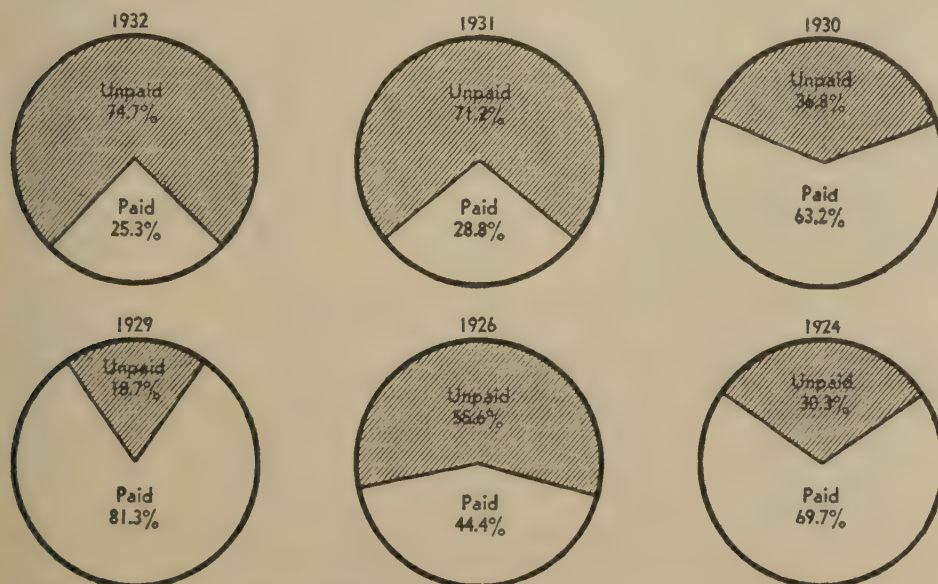
Loans to co-operatives as of Feb. 28 are classified as follows: Beans, \$502,835; California grape products, \$11,182,810; canned goods, \$1,051,000; cotton, \$84,684,322; dairy products, \$10,924,844; fruit and vegetables, \$3,455,963; grape juice, \$188,881; grass seed, \$1,255,556; nuts and rice, \$1,025,956; poultry, \$448,647; tobacco, \$2,447,443; wheat, \$16,798,503; wool, \$18,589,768; livestock, \$4,329,831; miscellaneous, \$299,592.

The loan classed as "wheat" is not a commodity loan, but a loan to wheat handling co-operatives. The Farmers National Grain Corporation did have a large demand loan from the Farm Board, but this has been funded into a long time obligation with annual payments. The annual statement of the Farmers National for May, 1932, listed in its liabilities an item of \$4,673,360.77 due the Farm Board May 31, 1933. It also gave as liability serial maturities extending from 1934 to 1942 amounting to \$10,867,219.23 and advances to the National Corn Credit Corporation of \$465,000. Of the maximum of \$38,000,000 borrowed by the Farmers National \$17,000,000 had been repaid at the time of the Board's third annual report. The Farm Board has granted an extension of one year, to May 1, 1934, for repayment by the Farmers National of the \$4,673,361 of its loans due to have been taken up May 31. This sum, which represents federal funds employed by the co-operative for working capital, is part of a \$15,000,000 loan from the Farm Board still outstanding from an original \$16,000,000 ten-year loan made for working capital and financing acquisition of terminal and country elevators.

The heaviest indebtedness is that of the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n, which as of Feb. 28 owed \$71,015,748. The Cotton Stabilization Corporation owed the Board \$97,530,235.40. Mr. Morgenthau states that the Farm Board lost \$159,254,349 in cotton operations, so that the Board has remaining only \$38,000,000 in cash and "good loans."

### New Factors Affecting Grain Business.

The Uhlmann Grain Co. says: In former years we only had to consider world's facts and conditions. Now we have to forget about Argentina, Canada, Australia and Liverpool, as these markets would have to advance 15c per bu. before we would be in line with them. Undoubtedly in the meantime we would advance further if that happened; so export possibilities for this year and next are almost out of the question. Even after we know all the present domestic conditions we must guess just how the new farm bill will read and then we have to guess just how much power the Sec'y of Agriculture will use and in what direction, and how successful he will be. Furthermore we have to consider possible inflation, which is in the minds of a great many senators.



Farmers' Repayment of Government Seed Loans.



## Grain Carriers

Five boats cleared from Chicago Apr. 17 with corn for eastern lake ports, opening the season.

An order for 700 cars to move grain, the first in three years, has been placed by the C. & N-W. Ry. Co.

The same minimum port charges are to be collected at Churchill as at any other, Canadian ocean port in 1933. Hitherto boats have been exempted from charges at the new port.

Extension to Chicago of the federal barge line service was approved Apr. 13 by the Sec'y of War, Geo. H. Dern, using a new type of towboat passing under 16½-ft. clearance.

Car loadings during the week ending Apr. 8 totaled 487,296 of all freight, a decrease from 545,623 a year ago; but loadings of grain and grain products for the week increased from 29,056 a year ago to 33,079 cars. Of the eight classifications of freight grain was the only one to show an increase.

**New York, N. Y.**—A meeting was held in New York recently, attended by the presidents of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, and Western Maryland railroads, to discuss the mutualizing of elevator, yard and pier facilities of these railroads at the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.—R. C. N.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Equalization of central territory markets with the Missouri River grain markets was asked by John A. Forshay, representing the Toledo Board of Trade, and L. E. Banta, representing the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and A. F. Vandergrift of Louisville at the hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Docket 17000.

**New York, N. Y.**—A hearing on proposed reductions in rates on hay was held Apr. 4 by the Trunk Line Ass'n. J. A. A. Geidel of Pittsburgh appeared for the Pittsburgh Grain & Hay Exchange and Payne Williams of New York for the National Hay Ass'n. The reduction proposed is from 35 per cent of first class to 27½ per cent. Also it is desired to retain the present minimum of 20,000 lbs.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The grain rate hearing on docket 17,000 has been postponed by the In-

terstate Commerce Commission until July 6. Among those who appeared recently before the Examiners were J. B. McGinnis, traffic mgr. of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, Ray Williams, traffic mgr. of the Cairo Board of Trade, and R. D. Lytle of the North Coast Millers Ass'n. Mr. McGinnis objected to the rate of 11½¢ from St. Louis to Memphis, while on traffic going beyond Memphis the rate is only 9¢. The rate break at Memphis was objected to as preventing Memphis from selling Illinois grain in destination territory in competition with Iowa grain.

Dealers handling coal and receiving cars with short weight apparent can obtain a reweigh or adjustment under the provisions of the Nickel Plate Road's tariffs providing that "When a car is reweighed in accordance with provisions of the tariff, the reweigh weight when in excess of the tolerance (1% of the lading, with minimum 500 pounds) the new weight becomes the weight on which charges are to be collected, and these new weights are to be shown on scale record, weight certificate, waybill and freight bill." When reweighing is not practicable the local agent may authorize the dealer to weigh carefully when unloading and use his weights in adjustment.

Railroads have been confronted with inflexible regulation, inflexible wages, large inflexible capital costs, inflexible rates and such great difficulty in adjusting service to a reduced traffic that a form of government control is considered necessary to co-ordinate and reduce service. No policy for the railroads will be constructive or long helpful to them or the public which is not predicated upon full recognition of the fact that their business always has been and probably always will be subject to great fluctuations and uncertainties, and that rigidity, whether in its financial structure, its wage structure, its rate structure, or the return it is allowed to earn, and whether due to policies of government or management, will always tend to bring the railroad industry to disaster. The very essence of successful management in most lines of business is rapid adjustment to changes in conditions.—*Railway Age*.

Eastern trunk lines, in Supplement No. 25 to Curlett's I. C. C. No. A-222 and others, are proposing reduced local, joint and proportional rates on ex-lake grain in bulk, for export, for the lake navigation season of 1933, applying at and east of Buffalo, Black Rock, Buffalo Lake, and East Buffalo, N. Y.,

Erie, Pa., and Oswego, N. Y., to Albany, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., East Boston, Mass., Long Dock (Jersey City), N. J., New York, N. Y., New York Lighterage stations, N. J., Norfolk, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa., effective, according to the face of the tariff, on May 8. The reduction from Buffalo to New York on barley is from 17.08 to 9.41 cents per 100 lbs.; on buckwheat from 17.08 to 9.41; on corn from 14.79 to 7.56; on oats from 16.63 to 8.96; on rye from 14.79 to 7.56; and on wheat from 15.17 to 7.50. The rate on flaxseed is left at 21.79 cents. The rate includes ½¢ per bushel for elevation and transfer and 5 days' free storage.

The Red Cross had taken delivery of 76,675,000 bus. of the 85,000,000 given it by Congress up to Apr. 7. The balance of the stabilization wheat will be taken over by Aug. 1 and of the stabilization cotton by Oct. 31, enabling the Stabilization Corporation to quit doing business, which it has done, the remnants of its work being closed out by the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**No. 25392**, Corn Products Refining Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 5. Switching charges, corn, transited at Kansas City, Mo., inapplicable. Complainant entitled to reparation of \$255.18.

**No. 24993**, John W. Eshelman & Sons v. Pennsylvania. By examiner L. J. P. Fichthorn. Rates, blackstrap molasses, tank cars, Carney's Point, N. J., to Lancaster and York, Pa., proposed to have been found unreasonable to extent they exceeded 11 cents to Lancaster and 12 cents to York. Reparation proposed.

**In I. and S. No. 3870**, the Commission suspended from April 10 until Nov. 10 schedules in Supplement No. 33 to E. B. Boyd's I. C. C. A-2064. The suspended schedules propose to reduce the rates on seeds, in carloads (alfalfa, broom corn, clover, garden, grass, beet, sunflower, etc.), from 54 to 46 cents per 100 pounds, from Chicago, Ill., to Mobile, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La., Houston, Texas, and other Gulf ports, for export.

## Grain Claims in 1932

Next June at the meeting of the American Railway Ass'n the Com'te on Freight Claim Prevention will present a report including the following on grain claims:

Grain losses in 1932 amounted to \$503,357, a reduction of \$280,122.

Present conditions suggest the importance of repeating that the prevention of grain losses rests fundamentally upon suitable equipment, efficient coooperation, and accurate weights.

No car should be tendered for grain loading until it has been thoroughly inspected by a person competent to pass upon its fitness for such loading.

Improper or careless application of coooperation material is frequently the cause of leakage in transit. (See Transportation Division 1925 pamphlet.) It is important that agents, transportation inspectors and others who have occasion to observe the coooperation of cars, during heavy shipping seasons, devote all the time practicable to seeing that cars are actually coooperation in accordance with recommended practices.

The operation and maintenance of scales strictly in accordance with instructions issued by manufacturers cannot be overstressed. Weighing at country points is at times delegated to employees who have limited knowledge of scale mechanism. Constant supervision by field men of all elevator activities, including scale maintenance and operation, is essential.

Freight claim officers are aware of the influence exerted by scale deficiencies and the controversies resulting therefrom. This subject is entitled to serious consideration, for the scale is the most important machine in industry.

Grain was responsible for 2.7% of the total loss and damage bill. The largest share of the grain loss was \$183,217, due to defective or unfit equipment; \$13,546 was due to delay; \$21,983 to wreck; \$8,910 to error of employee; and \$4,982 to rough handling of cars, much of which could have been avoided.



Hess Direct Heat Drier

Crowell Elevator Co.

Omaha, Nebr.

FOR SUCCESSFUL  
GRAIN DRYING  
**HESS**  
DIRECT HEAT  
DRIERS  
USED EVERYWHERE

NONE BETTER

*Tell Us Your Wants*

**HESS WARMING & VENT'G. CO.**

1211 So. Western Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

**HESS DRIER CO. of CANADA,**  
LTD.

68 Higgins Road, Winnipeg, Man.



# Feedstuffs

**Olympia, Wash.**—All feeds must be re-registered before June 1 and a tax of \$6 per brand paid.

**New York, N. Y.**—Oscar A. Saar has been elected pres. of the National Sirup & Molasses Ass'n.

**R. E. Nye**, salesmanager and vice-pres. of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co., is now making the Alabama trade regularly.—G. H. W.

**Harrisburg, Pa.**—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n is pushing a bill to require licensing of operators of portable feed grinders and mixers.

**Harrisburg, Pa.**—The governor has signed the bill reducing the fees for licensing brands of feeds. Evidently he does not approve of the tax eaters holding up feed consumers.

**Consumption** of cottonseed meal as feed amounted to 1,710,717 tons during the year ending July 31, 1932, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, against 1,769,000 tons the preceding 12 months.

**Potsdam, N. Y.**—Chas. D. Campbell has been employed to fill the newly created office of executive sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Sec'y W. A. Stannard will continue in charge of promotion.

**Washington, D. C.**—Milk production per cow on Mar. 1, was 5% below production figures on the same date last year, and the average of 12.77 lbs. was the lowest since 1925.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

**Washington, D. C.**—Cottonseed crushed in the 6 month period, Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, is reported by the Census Buro to have totaled 3,009,117 tons, compared with 3,540,727 tons for the corresponding period a year ago.

**Springfield, Ill.**—A bill before the state legislature seeks to define milk as public utilities, subject to jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission, which would presumably set the price for farmers and retailers.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Members of the Western New York Milk Producers Ass'n, demanding a minimum price of 3½ cents a quart, are reported to be leading a producers' milk strike begun at Rochester, Mar. 29, when farmers spilled the contents of a couple of milk trucks on the highway.

**Olympia, Wash.**—Quarantine Order No. 19 of the state department of agriculture prohibits the shipment of hay from Malheur, Baker, Union and Jackson counties, Oregon, into Washington. The legislature has enacted a law requiring concentrated feedingstuffs sold by the sack or bag to be packed in 100 pound weight.

## Fat Content in Milk Pays Dividends

*Segis Pietrie Prospect*, the world's record cow that gave 37,381 lbs. of milk testing 3.1% fat would have returned \$895 above feed cost in 1928 and 1929, but only \$151 above feed cost in 1931 and 1932 for the same amount of milk testing 3.1%. says J. W. Avery of the New York State college of agriculture.

*De Kol Plus Segis Dixie*, another world's-record holder, gave 33,464 lbs. of milk testing 4.2% fat. Her income above feed costs in 1928 and 1929 was also \$895, but in 1931 and 1932 the return above feed would have been \$256, compared to \$151 for Prospect. In 1933, even with low milk prices, the price for each additional tenth of a per cent of fat above the base figure is the same as in 1929.

## Credits Watched by Feed Dealers

Feed dealers of Washington are hearing a great deal about the Lewis County Credit System, and many districts are putting it into practice.

Variations of the plan are found in many parts of the country, its foundation being an interchange of credit information.

In Lewis County, Washington, the dealers confine themselves strictly to a 30-day credit basis, and any buyer of feed who slips past the due date on his bill is automatically listed accordingly on the credit interchange lists. This interchange of credit files is confined to buyers who are found delinquent on the 10th of the month following purchase.

The same principle is found in the Feed Manufacturers Credit Exchange, Chicago, incorporated by large feed manufacturers, as a means of minimizing credit risks in selling retailers.

## Reduced Extension Work

It is helpful to know that despite the objections of bureaucrats and organized minorities one of the principal places where heavy cuts are scheduled to take place in federal organizations is in research and extension services as applied to feeds, seeds, and other farm educational activities.

States are following the anticipated lead of the federal government in this respect and many state legislatures are refusing to appropriate money for the continuation of experimental and extension work, classifying these items as governmental luxuries. County agents are losing out.

In this respect both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state colleges have so frequently gone far beyond their reasonable line of education that few in the feed trade will regret seeing the curtailment. Where county agents have thought their duties included organization for marketing purposes, and the shipping in of carloads of limestone, salt, and feed, seeds, and countless other items, to be distributed from the car door, elevator operators are undoubtedly positively glad that a smaller proportion of their taxes will go into the maw of parasitic bodies.

## New Feed Trade Marks

**Victory Packing Co.**, Oakland, Cal., has filed trade mark No. 334,969, the word "Victory," for canned dog and cat food.

**National Grange Feeds, Inc.**, Buffalo, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 315,364, for horse, poultry, pigeon, rabbit, dairy and hog feeds. Each of these are named on the borders of a hexagon outline.

**Old Trusty Dog Food Co.**, Needham Heights, Mass., has filed trade mark No. 334,687 for food for carnivorous animals, particularly dogs and cats. It is the word "Bovex." The food has meat as an ingredient and is adapted for use alone or in combination with other foods.

**A. J. Gahan**, doing business as Bench Food Co., San Francisco, Cal., has filed trade mark No. 334,958, the word "Bench" for canned dog and cat food; in business as the Canine Food Co., he has filed trade mark No. 334,959, the word "Fearless," for the same kind of foods; as The Gold Cup Food Co., he has filed trade mark No. 334,960, the word "Gold Cup," for the same purposes.

## Excessive Speed of Hammer Mill Fans

J. E. Nicholas of the Pennsylvania Exp. Sta., in Agricultural Engineering, gives a working theory and mathematical analysis for determining the quantity of air and air horse power delivered by a hammer mill fan.

Tests of the theory with a 15-in. diameter 4-bladed fan operating a commercial hammer mill also are reported.

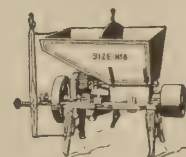
The recommended speed of operation for this mill is 2,250 r.p.m. At this speed it requires 1.85 h.p. to run the fan, while the air horse-power developed is only 0.242, making it 13 per cent efficient.

The data show that the mean velocity of the air is 58.1 ft. per second at 1,750 r.p.m. and 83.1 ft. per second at 2,495 r.p.m. This is equivalent to 39.5 and 57.0 miles per hour. This excessive speed is wasteful both from the standpoint of power required to produce this velocity and the waste in ground grain, especially the fine particles which are carried along by the air thru the dust collector. The data also show that the power necessary to operate the mill without any load is equally excessive. The condition is particularly hazardous when recommendations are made that the mill can be operated by a 5-h.p. motor, because even a small amount of useful load will at once exceed the rating of the motor.

## BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocunut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	Iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
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## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Milford, Mass.—A new concern, the Milford Grit Co., composed of Robert Flooks and Samuel Young, both of Upton, Mass., has leased the Minter Quarry and will manufacture poultry grit.

Lamona, one of the new breeds of poultry developed in this country, is the only general purpose fowl that lays a white egg. It is a heavy laying breed, producing eggs that normally weigh 26 ounces to the dozen.

Cobs may be prepared for chick litter by grinding them in either a hammer or burr type of mill into particles small enough to pass thru a half-inch mesh screen. It has been supposed that chicks might eat the small particles of cobs and die. Only one chick, however, in about 20,000 at the Iowa Station ate enough to cause death. If feed is kept constantly before the chicks, there is little danger that they will eat the litter, but will use it only to scratch in and travel over.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 21.—Five per cent more hens on hand on Apr. 1 this year than last, 2 per cent more eggs laid per 100 hens, and a production of eggs per farm flock on that date about 7 per cent more than last year, were indicated by the Apr. 1 reports for farm flocks received from crop reporters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Numbers of hens which on Jan. 1 were about 3 per cent less than in 1931, were on Apr. 1 about 1 per cent greater than in that year. A pronounced decrease is shown in the number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on hand compared with Apr. 1 last year, but a big increase in the number of roosters retained suggests heavier later hatchings.

### New Alfalfa Mill at Dundee, Mich.

Mr. Floyd M. Wilson, president and general manager of The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., with general offices at Lamar, Colo., has announced the entrance of the company into the alfalfa-producing district of northern Ohio and southern Michigan. This company is a large producer of alfalfa meal products, is a pioneer in the industry, with a score of plants in Colorado, Kansas and California.

"Dundee, Mich., is the place selected for our first plant in the Toledo district," said Mr. Wilson. "It will be a completely equipped mill and of sufficient capacity to handle the alfalfa output from a wide radius."

For twenty-five years our company has confined its activities to the alfalfa growing districts of the West, having mills in western Kansas and at various points across the eastern half of Colorado from north to south. A few years ago the company built a modern alfalfa grinding and processing plant at Tracy in the San Joaquin valley. Its output has served an immediate California trade and also supplied considerable tonnage to eastern markets via the Panama Canal.

Construction of the Dundee plant will start immediately. Complete equipment and machinery will be installed for manufacturing a full line of the Denver Alfalfa's popular brands of alfalfa meal, with warehouses of several thousand tons storage capacity. This plant will be in operation by July.

### Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for July delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 3.....	8.55	10.30	6.75	8.70
Mar. 18.....	9.85	11.25	7.50	9.45
Mar. 25.....	9.60	11.15	7.70	9.70
Apr. 1.....	9.65	11.45	7.65	9.70
Apr. 8.....	10.10	12.10	8.25	10.35
Apr. 15.....	10.45	12.60	8.70	11.10
Apr. 22.....	12.40	13.90	10.25	12.40

### Best Way to Handle Baby Chicks

Grain and feed dealers are commonly familiar with the best methods for getting baby chicks off to a good start, but to the uninitiated, and there are many of them this year, seeking to save money and provide the family with meat and eggs from the fenced-in run next to the garage, how to house and feed the tender little balls of fluff is a real problem.

Telling a buyer of baby chicks what to do with them is not enough. It is difficult to remember all the specific details that will save his birds from death or stunted development.

For the customers' benefit many dealers are having mimeographed sheets of instructions made, which they give away with every sale of baby chicks. Those looking for ideas for such sheets may find some in the following instructions from the Iowa State College:

The poultry raiser needs to take extreme care to maintain a uniform temperature at the edge of the baby chick hover.

The starting temperature of 95 degrees for baby chicks should be maintained for the first week. After that, the temperature may be lowered 5 degrees a week until it is 80 to 85 degrees. This temperature is held until the chicks are old enough and the weather is settled so that no more heat is needed.

If the all-mash system of feeding is followed, a simple way to start chicks is to spread newspapers on the floor, placing the chick mash in the center. Mash is then sprinkled around the hopper on the papers. Some of the chicks will learn to get the mash out of the hopper immediately, others will eat it off the papers for some time.

The papers should be changed 3 to 5 times daily and may be dispensed with after 3 days.

Corncobs, ground medium coarse and sifted thru a ¼-inch screen make a satisfactory litter for chicks. Caution should be taken that the cobs are clean and dry—under no conditions should they be picked up around the yard, since disease may be introduced this way.

If sufficient sunlight is not available the chicks should be fed cod-liver oil—one quart or 2 lbs. to each 100 lbs. of mash. After the third or fourth week, when they can get out of doors, the chicks will need only a pint of oil to every 100 lbs. When they are outdoors all the time, the cod-liver oil is unnecessary.

Either warm water or milk should be available for the chicks at all times.

### Alfalfa Meal Stocks Small

Mill stocks of alfalfa meal, March 1, totaled 24,983 tons, which together with the month's production made an aggregate supply of 34,647 tons. Shipments into trade channels during the month totaled 15,797 tons, leaving mill stocks, April 1 of 18,850 tons. These stocks were 17 per cent smaller than those in that position a year ago, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Alfalfa meal production, United States, 1932-33, with comparisons:

Month	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
June .....	14,112	23,688	31,165
July .....	15,113	14,954	24,680
August .....	14,906	17,404	30,570
September .....	18,734	18,933	41,974
October .....	17,894	16,944	25,959
November .....	12,491	21,164	28,921
December .....	12,467	19,515	26,987
January .....	11,188	12,606	34,375
February .....	9,919	12,521	16,564
March .....	9,664	10,516	14,217
April .....	.....	8,747	13,095
May .....	.....	9,561	12,666
Mo. average ..	.....	15,546	25,098

What Iowa terms a "depression" pig meal that will give good results is made up of 75 lbs. ground hulled oats, 20 lbs. tankage, and 5 lbs. of alfalfa meal.

Freight rates are looked upon as a serious barrier to ready movement of cottonseed cake and meal into consumptive channels. Among the largest consumers are the cattle in the west, a long distance from cotton growing country and cotton oil plants. To sell meal profitably the cotton industry is looking to home markets using the meal as fertilizer.

### Baby Chicks Grow on Combined Proteins

Chicks must have both animal and vegetable proteins, according to the results of experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College, where an effort was made to determine the growth value of such protein supplements as buttermilk powder, fish meal, cod-liver meal, meat meal, and tankage when fed as the sole source of protein in an otherwise synthetic diet. The study was made up of a series of five feeding experiments with chickens.

The protein supplements were freed from the variable amount of fat which they contained by extracting with ether.

When fed with a basal diet made up of Marmite 15%, cod-liver oil 3%, bone ash to make the total ash of all diets 4.36%, and white rice to 100, equal amounts of crude protein from buttermilk powder, fish meal, or meat meal had practically the same effect on growth. A lower mortality was obtained when the buttermilk powder was fed. Equal amounts of protein from cod-liver meal gave subnormal growth, indicating a lower biological value so far as growth was concerned.

Attempts to reduce the extraneous nitrogenous material in the basal diet by substituting ground paper pulp and dextrin for the white rice resulted in more or less complete failure in growth. It was not found possible to grow normal chicks on a ration in which the sole source of protein was of animal origin.

The use of white rice in the simplified diets improved growth, prevented the occurrence of leg weakness, and reduced mortality. Evidence suggests that this effect is due to the rice protein, and that some protein of vegetable origin or of a source as yet undetermined associated with vegetable material is necessary for normal chick nutrition.

### Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

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THE DENVER ALFALFA  
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.  
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### Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: 1½ lbs.

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## Poultry Experiment Results

Barley can be satisfactorily substituted for corn in poultry starting, growing and laying rations, according to two years of testing by the Michigan Station. Barley fed pullets produced a slightly larger number of eggs of higher hatchability than the corn fed pullets on test.

Eight per cent alfalfa leaf meal and 2% cod liver oil added to the basal ration gave the greatest number of eggs and highest hatchability when compared with the use of single supplements, i.e., minerals, cod liver oil, alfalfa leaf meal and sprouted oats, in experiments at the Arkansas station. The combination likewise reduced feed requirements per dozen of eggs produced.

Chicks raised in the dark, with 1% cod liver oil added to their mash feed, suffered lower mortality than chicks given the same feed without cod liver oil, but permitted constant access to a sun porch at the South Carolina Station. The group fed cod liver oil suffered 9.8% mortality compared with 27.1% in the group given access to sunlight during the 12 weeks of testing.

## Approved Formulas for Poultry Feeds

Any manufacturer using the formulas approved by the Texas College Feed Conference Board and showing on the tags or labels attached to the packages the percentage of each ingredient contained in the mixtures, may state, elsewhere than on the tags or labels, that the formulas are approved by the A. & M. College of Texas, provided that they conform in all other respects to the requirements of the Division of Feed Control Service. Approval of a formula does not mean that the College approves of any particular feed, as the manufacturer is responsible for making the proper mixture. The presentation of these approved formulas does not mean that the Texas College Feed Conference Board recommends the use of manufactured mixed feeds instead of home-mixed feeds. Which of the two should be used depends upon the cost of the mixed feeds as compared with the cost of the ingredients of the home-mixture, together with the cost of mixing, in addition to other considerations.

### Baby Chick Starter Mash with Oyster Shell

The following formula for Baby Chick Starter Mash with Oyster Shell is approved, to be fed according to the directions given:

	Per cent
Yellow corn meal.....	30
Wheat gray shorts.....	20
Ground oat groats.....	20
Dried buttermilk.....	10
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	6
43% protein cottonseed meal.....	6
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	5
Ground oyster shell.....	2
Salt.....	1
Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 19.00%, crude fat 4.40%, crude fiber 4.80%, nitrogen-free extract 51.30%.	
Dried skimmed milk may be substituted for dried buttermilk.	

### Baby Chick Scratch Feeds

The following formulas for Baby Chick Scratch Feed are approved, to be fed according to the directions given:

	Per cent
Screened cracked yellow corn.....	50
Screened cracked wheat.....	30
Cut oat groats.....	20
Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 11.30%, crude fat 3.50%, crude fiber 3.00%, nitrogen-free extract 69.00%.	
Screened cracked yellow corn.....	35
Screened cracked wheat.....	30
Screened cracked milo.....	30

Cut oat groats..... 5  
Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 10.40%, crude fat 2.80%, crude fiber 3.40%, nitrogen-free extract 69.30%.

**FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS:** Feed sparingly of the mash for the first week. After that time the chicks may receive all they will eat of the starter mash and scratch feed; give them about two pounds of mash for each pound of scratch feed.

## Standard Poultry Feeding Method Best

Investigating the influence of the method of feeding a ration, as it affects production, the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station divided 500 pullets into pens of 125 each.

To the first group mash was fed in a hopper, and grain in the litter. The second pen received both mash and grain in hoppers. The third was given the same formulas in a combined pellet form. The fourth was fed grain and mash together in an all-mash ration.

THE RECOMMENDED Oregon State poultry ration was used. The mash was made up of 320 lbs. mill-run; 400 ground wheat; 400 ground yellow corn; 200 ground oats; 100 ground barley; 200 meat meal; 100 fish meal, 100 dried milk, 80 alfalfa leaf meal; 50 bone meal, 20 O.P. oil meal; 20 oyster-shell flour; 10 dairy salt. The scratch feed was a mixture of 800 lbs. wheat, 800 lbs. cracked corn, and 400 lbs. gray oats.

The mixture fed in pellet form was 48% scratch feed and 52% dry mash. The same proportions were in the all-mash form. No green feed was fed, other than that contained in the formula. All four pens were fed green cut bone at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 birds three times a week, and were well supplied with grit, shell, bone and charcoal.

During the year of testing those birds receiving their grain in the litter ate an average of 88.21 lbs. of feed each; the hopper fed birds consumed an average of 92.78 lbs.; the pellet fed pullets were lowest with 70.64 lbs. each; and the all-mash fed group was next lowest with 74.88 lbs.

Consumption of mash and grain in the litter fed pen was practically even. Where the grain was kept in a hopper, the birds consumed 21.06 lbs. more grain than mash. Proportions in the pellet and all-mash forms were fixed.

The first pen, receiving mash in hoppers, and grain in the litter, was significantly highest in egg production, proving this standard method most effective in developing production. The litter fed group averaged 225.4 eggs each in the year of testing; the hopper fed group averaged 194.2; the pellet group, 179.3; and the all-mash group, 194.1.

The different methods of feeding had no significant effect on mortality, size of eggs, or increase of body weight. The experiment is being repeated this year to check the results.

Urbana, Ill.—No specific treatment is known for leucosis or leucemia, new poultry disease now threatening Illinois flocks. Strict sanitation in chicks and premises are the immediate hope.—U. of Illinois.

Local newspaper advertising to educate farmers to proper hatching methods, and the importance of proper feeding of young birds, is on the program of dealer helps by a number of prominent commercial poultry feeds manufacturers this year. As a medium for reaching community trade the community newspaper is hard to beat.

## Sardine Oil—Domestic Vitamin D

By PROF. A. G. PHILIPS

The United States produces annually about 6,500,000 gals. of sardine oil, the bulk of which is potent in vitamin D and is the logical source of this vitamin for animal and poultry feeding. Heretofore over 90% of the vitamin supplements used in this country were imported either from Newfoundland or Norway.

Sardine oil is rapidly becoming accepted as a reliable source of vitamin D. Particular care is taken in preparing it. A leading California canner uses only fresh, raw, edible fish and has average time elapsing from the time the fish are taken from the water until the oil and meal are completely processed, down to only 14 hours.

Fresh sardines go first thru the cooker. This machine is a long, screw conveyor completely surrounded by jets thru which live steam is passed to cook the fish. The cooked material is passed thru a large press that squeezes out the oil and stick water. The press liquor is immediately placed in a basket centrifuge which removes most of the solids in suspension. The discharge from the basket centrifuge is passed thru a battery of separators, which removes the remaining solids and separates the water from the oil. The oil discharge from these machines is immediately cooled and put thru a refining process, after which it is chilled for thirty-six hours before being passed thru a filter press for removal of stearine. Then the oil, a finished product, is placed in storage tanks.

Samples from the storage tanks are mixed into test rations for determining the vitamin D potency. These rations contain various levels of the oil being tested and are fed to day-old chicks, for eight weeks, in battery brooders in strict confinement. At the end of this period each bird is weighed, and one leg bone is ashed while the other is prepared for the line test. This process determines the degree of vitamin D potency of each lot of sardine oil before it is offered for animal and poultry feeding.

Pigs do a satisfactory job of balancing their own rations when given protein supplements in self-feeders.—Louisiana Bulletin 228.

## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 33 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teams with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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## Pig Feeding in Ohio

Studying a number of supplements for feeding swine in 1931, the Ohio Experiment Station found, as reported in Special Circular 39:

**Oats for pigs.**—In this test hulled oats fed with corn, trio mixture, and minerals produced faster gains and more gain per unit of feed than unhulled oats, but a ration containing the hulled oats was no more efficient than a ration without them. When linseed meal was omitted, pigs failed to gain as much from a given amount of feed as those receiving linseed meal.

**Fish meal and kelp for fall pigs.**—A mixture of fish meal and tankage was less effective than fish meal alone for feeding with corn and ground alfalfa. Fish meal alone proved somewhat more efficient than a mixture of tankage and linseed meal. No fishy flavors were discovered in samples of meat from pigs fed fish meal. Dried kelp fed at a 1.5 per cent level decreased the rate and efficiency of gains as compared with a similar ration containing no kelp.

**Supplements to corn for dry-lot feeding.**—Dry-rendered tankage was worth 14 per cent more than ordinary tankage as a supplement to corn. Approximately 11.5 lbs. of skim milk were equal to 1 lb. of tankage in this test. Menhaden fish meal proved to be superior to either type of tankage in both rate and economy of gains produced.

**Cottonseed meal for pigs.**—When 43 and 36 per cent of cottonseed meals were fed at 20 and 25 per cent levels, respectively, until the pigs averaged 120 lbs. in weight and at 15.7 and 20 per cent levels, respectively, thereafter, 5 of 8 pigs in each of 2 lots died. Moistening and autoclaving the 43 per cent meal at 14 lbs. pressure for 30 minutes reduced the losses to 2 out of 8 pigs. No bad effects were observed when untreated 43 per cent meal was fed at lower levels and tankage or a mixture of tankage and coconut meal was included in the ration. A special cottonseed meal caused no death losses, regardless of the manner of feeding. Linseed meal was satisfactory for feeding with tankage at both 4.6 and 15.8 per cent levels.

## Soybeans Show Protein Variations

Because some of the grains have shown variations in balance between amino acids in their protein content, Frank A. Csonka and D. Breese Jones felt there might be similar differences between the proteins as found in the several varieties and colors of soybeans commonly found on the market.

Fundamentally the value of the protein in a vegetable concentrate is in the volume of amino acids that the animal will digest and use. Likewise, it is in the character of the amino acids as they supplement those found in the grains that constitute the foundation of a feed formula.

The zein of corn is a familiar example. It is sadly deficient in lysine and tryptophane. Navy beans, and other forms of this vegetable, such as lima beans, lentil beans, cowpeas and velvet beans, are deficient in cystine. Studies made in 1932 by H. H. Mitchell and D. B. Smuts with white rats, as reported in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, showed somewhat similar shortages in soybeans.

So Csonka and Jones got out the chemistry kits and learned that the principal protein in soybeans is a globulin called glycinin, which is about 16.6% of the meal. This, however, is not an individual amino acid. It breaks down into tryptophane, cystine and tyrosine, principally.

These chemists, working on varieties of soybeans shipped them from soybean growing sections of the country, discovered that Illini rated 284 in tryptophane, but only .74 in cystine; whereas Chiquita rated 1.94 in tryptophane and 1.46 in cystine. The table showed:

Variety	Seed color	Trypto- phane	Cys- tine	Tyro- sine
Peking	Black	2.03	.81	3.94
Illini	Straw	2.84	.74	4.55
A. K.	do	2.26	1.17	4.38
Manchu	do	2.26	1.45	4.36
Mammoth Yellow	do	1.89	.92	4.44
Haberlandt	do	2.24	.98	4.02
Dunfield	do	2.20	.98	4.26
Divie	do	2.16	.93	4.22
Chiquita	do	1.94	1.46	4.31

The chemists observe: "The Chiquita and Manchu varieties contain significantly higher percentages of cystine than the other varieties. Note that Illini, which contained the highest percentage of tryptophane, contained the lowest percentage of cystine, and that Chiquita con-

tained the highest percentage of cystine, but was among the lowest in tryptophane.

"Cystine and tryptophane values found for the glycinin fraction of the soybeans studied are significant from the standpoint of practical feeding. The Illini variety, because of its higher tryptophane content, should prove more valuable than the other varieties as a supplement to such feeds as corn and oats, which are low in tryptophane. Feedstuffs which are deficient in cystine, such as cowpeas, lentils, and peas, should benefit more by supplementation with Chiquita and Manchu soybeans than with Peking and Illini varieties, which contain only about half as much cystine."

## Feed Uniformity

Methods of proportioning the ingredients that go into any completed formula have much to do with uniformity, one of the big talking points in selling feeds. A buyer of any branded feed expects the same ingredients in exactly the same proportions, properly balanced and blended, as he received a week or a month earlier. This he is led to expect and to this he is entitled.

WHETHER or not the buyer receives what he expects is dependent upon how carefully the feed mixer proportions the ingredients dumped into the batch mixer, and on how much knowledge he has of the analysis of each ingredient.

Unfortunately few carloads of cottonseed meal, gluten meal, linseed meal or other concentrates will analyze the same. Keeping a feed uniform requires consideration of the analysis of each new quantity of ingredients purchased.

THREE FACTORS enter into keeping feed uniform. One is to buy only first class ingredients from dependable manufacturers. The second is to maintain a rigid inspection that checks up on the manufacturers. The third is buying in sufficient quantities that the average will necessarily run uniform and average what is used in the mixer so far as possible.

Sometimes the man dumping ingredients into a mixer is disposed to roughly measure the ingredients. So many ingredients vary in bulk that the only dependable system is to measure by weight. In the best equipped plants will be found hopper scales into which ingredients for the batch mixer are measured by weight, and usually such plants build up a good demand for their feeds.

## Vitamin D Unstable in Mineral Feed Mixtures

That mineral mixtures containing cod liver oil, which are used for mixing with livestock feeds, may lose much of the vitamin D contained in the oil after the mixtures are stored for several months, is shown by Department of Agriculture tests. The chemists also found that, contrary to general belief, vitamin D breaks down under prolonged heat.

Chemists Reed Walker, Dr. E. M. Nelson and Dr. D. Breese Jones mixed cod liver oil with one ration of yellow corn, wheat gluten, calcium carbonate, and sodium chloride; with a mineral mixture; and with quartz sand. They considered the vitamin content of these mixtures as 100 at the beginning of each test and then determined the vitamin content after 3, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 25 months. They found that the mineral mixture lost three-fourths of its vitamin D content within three months and 95 per cent of it within seven months. The feed ration lost its vitamin D content much less rapidly, although about a third of it had disappeared after 25 months. The quartz sand mixture lost three-fourths of its vitamin D content within 7 months. The chemists believe there is some reaction in the mineral mixtures which causes the vitamin D to deteriorate.

In studying the effect of heat on vitamin D, they heated cod liver oil over boiling water for 16 hours and found that in that time it lost 98 per cent of its vitamin D. Most commercial

cod liver oil is rich in vitamin D because not enough heat is used in its manufacture to affect it.

## More Cattle on Feed

About 10 per cent more cattle were on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States on April 1 this year than on the same date in 1932, according to the estimate of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. This percentage increase amounts to about 130,000 head, when applied to the estimated number on feed April 1, 1932. Compared with April, 1931, there is a decrease of 181,000 head and compared with the 5-year average a decrease of 40,000 head.

The increase was general over the entire area, with decreases shown in only two states, Wisconsin and Kansas. In the area east of the Mississippi the increase this year was about 13% and in the area west of the river the increase was about 9%. The number on feed in the eastern area, is considerably above the average of the previous five years while the number in the western area is below this five-year average, altho larger than a year ago.

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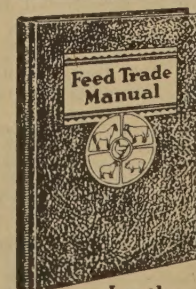
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## Improved Wheat Washer and Drier

Elevators supplying flour mills with wheat for grinding have found a wheat washer and drier a valuable addition to their equipment, and in meeting this demand the manufacturers of the washing machines have greatly improved their construction. The newer types are more durable, use less water and power, minimize the abrasion of the bran and keep the percentage of moisture in the wheat under control.

The Great Western Wheat Washer also performs the drying operation in the same machine, which is self-contained and has but one cylinder.

The beaters are made of cast steel about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and will naturally outlast several sets of sheet metal beaters. Furthermore, these cast steel beaters are so constructed that it is impossible to throw them out of line by centrifugal force. This results in the distance between the outside edges of the steel beaters and the inside circumference of the casing being always uniform. This in turn eliminates breaking or abrading the wheat unduly.

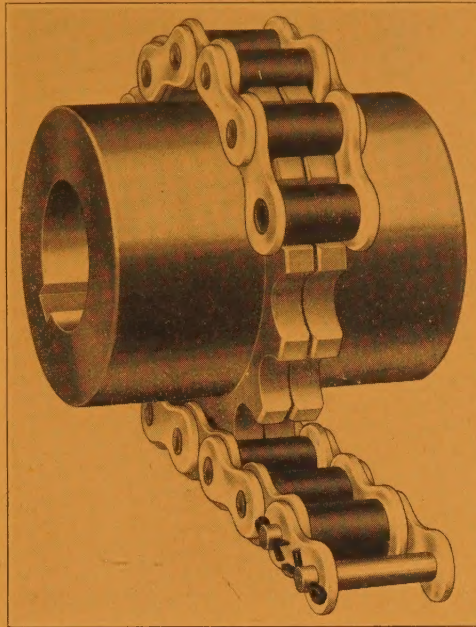
The wheat gently presses against the special valve of the discharge spout and in so doing, compresses itself into a solid body, which makes it impossible for air, water, chaff, etc., to be discharged down the spout. It also enables the machine to utilize the full amount of air generated by a fan at each end of the machine, for the purpose for which the air was really developed, namely, to blow the dirt and other offal from the wheat berries. The air, so generated, blows the dirt, etc. thru the perforated openings in the perforated metal on the lower section of the cylinder.

The amount of air is regulated by the sleeve valves at each end of the machine. These valves enable the operator to regulate the amount of moisture without stopping the machine. It is not necessary to use an expensive variable speed drive on this machine, in order to regulate the amount of moisture. When the air sleeve valves are wide open, the minimum amount of moisture is added to the wheat. When the air sleeve valves are entirely shut, the maximum amount of moisture is added to the wheat.

The cylinder of the machine consists of six steel lined panels, only the two lower panels being perforated metal. These two perforated panels are on the under side of the machine for discharging water, dirt, and air. The perforations are always kept open by air pressure generated by a fan on the inside at each end of the machine. A galvanized iron drain pan, not shown on cut, is bolted to the bottom

of the machine and catches all water and dirt. It is not necessary to construct a concrete trough. The machine can be installed and operated on an ordinary floor.

The machine can be either belt driven from an existing line shaft or it can be driven by an individual motor with a V belt or other short center drive. It is equipped with self-



A New Flexible Coupling.

aligning ball bearings. Five different sizes of machines are manufactured, ranging in capacity from 40 to 400 bushels per hour.

Wheat that has been first put thru this machine can be milled at a large saving of power, by the elimination of at least one complete scouring, the flour produced having a better color and in many cases less ash.

Bran abrasion, which is a serious cause of loss with some types of washers, is practically absent in the Great Western, the saving in abrasion in some cases more than paying the cost of the machine. A factor avoiding abrasion is that only the lower third of the cylinder is perforated, and as the perforated section is the part requiring replacement the cost of maintenance is reduced. The floor space required is comparatively small.

Special rinsers are furnished for operators who desire to augment the water applied to the

wheat, when the percentage of smut is unusual.

Terminal elevator operators have found this washer very successful both in the domestic and export trade. Additional information will be furnished on application to the Great Western Mfg. Co.

## An Improved Flexible Coupling

Having for many years manufactured "RC" Finished-Steel Roller Chain with Sprocket Wheels, for power transmission and conveying uses the Link-Belt Co. now announces the development of a new flexible coupling in which the company's recently announced "RC" Silver-link Roller Chain will be used.

The new coupling, to be known as the Link-Belt "RC" Flexible Coupling, consists simply of two cut-tooth sprocket wheels (or coupling halves) and a piece of roller chain to connect them, all working surfaces being machined to close tolerances. A pin-and-cotter link makes it easy to couple or remove the chain when desired.

Where the operating conditions suggest the advisability of protection from dust, dirt or other adverse conditions, the coupling can be enclosed in either a Stationary or Revolving Automatically-Lubricating Oil-Retaining Casing.

The standard sizes of couplings and both types of casings are illustrated and listed in a new folder which the company will send to Journal readers requesting a copy.

## Supply Trade

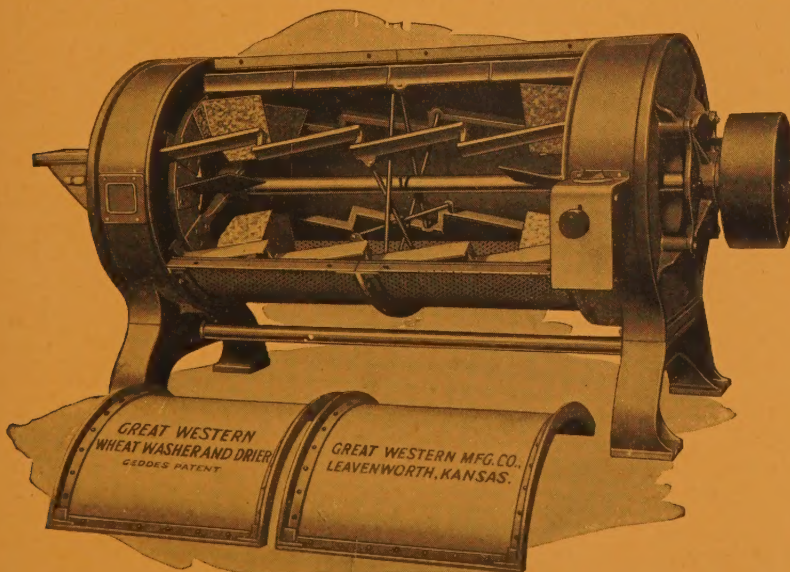
**Schenectady, N. Y.**—Charles Eveleth, vice-pres. of the General Electric Co., died March 25 following an illness of several months. He had been with the company since 1899, and had been a vice-pres. since April, 1927.

**John Ruskin**, famous English critic and author, wrote, "There is hardly anything in the world that someone cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey."

**Chicago, Ill.**—Chas. Piez, chairman of the board and head of the Link Belt Co. since 1906, is retiring from business. His retirement is due to ill-health. He was one of the founders of the Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n and has been active in its affairs for many years. The position of chairman will not be filled. Geo. P. Torrence, president, is chief executive of the company.

**Schenectady, N. Y.**—A new cable insulated with Glyptal-treated cloth and capable of resisting oil and withstanding high temperatures has been developed by the General Electric Co. and is now available in all types. In addition to its ability to resist oil and heat, this new cable is characterized by unusual flexibility and toughness that enables it to stand severe mechanical strain. The insulating material known as Glyptal is a synthetic resin, produced from phthalic anhydride and glycerine, which is unaffected by mineral oil.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—The Robbins Lightning Protection Co., Ltd., the Canadian subsidiary of Moore Bros. Lightning Rod Co., Marysville, Mo., has completed plans for the erection of a new factory here. Douglas Robertson, vice-pres. of the parent company, will be president of the new company and William Robbins, secretary-treasurer of both companies. The Robbins company has just been awarded contract for the rodding of 3,000 elevators and 500 annexes in the prairie provinces by the Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co. It is expected this contract will keep the new factory busy for 16 months.

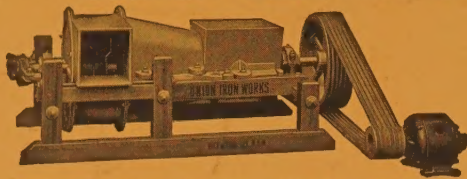


Cut Shows Wheat Washer with Panels Removed.

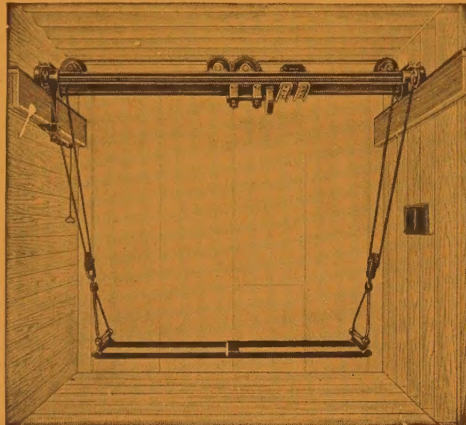


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Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive



Overhead Electric Truck Dump

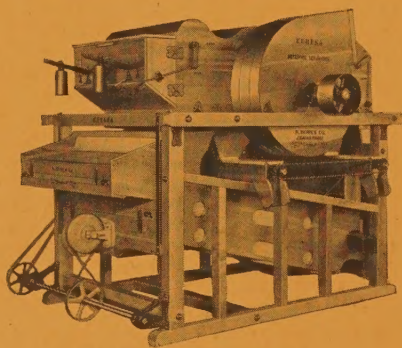
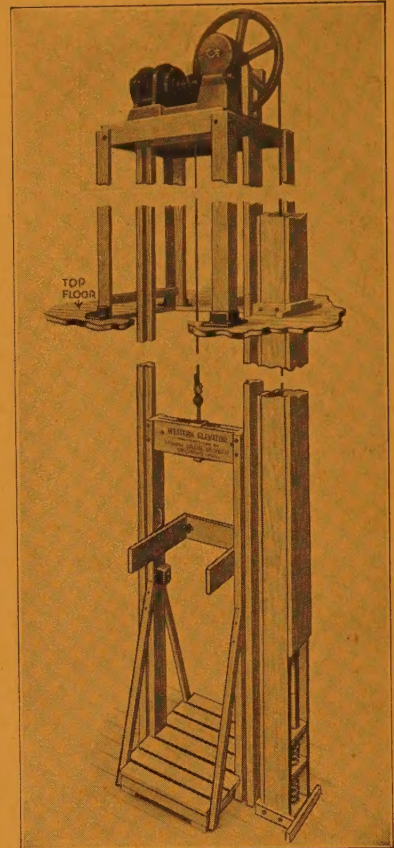
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